The New-York Times.

VOL. XV.—NO. 4578. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Another Caucus of Republican Senators in the Third Section.

No Definite Course of Action Agreed Upon.

Mr. Stevens Abandons His Attempt to Rebuke Secretary McCulloch.

Our New Minister to Mexico Receiving His Instructions.

Documents Concerning the Operations of the Freedmen's Bureau.

The Trial of Paymaster Paulding Commenced.

Work in the House of Representatives on the Tax Bill.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 28.

THE REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

The Republican Senators were in caucus again to-day. The reconstruction plan was under consideration, the object being to harmonize if possible upon a substitute for the third as distasteful section. Senator SUMNER's proposed amendment intended as a substitute for the second and third sections, and providing that representatives shall be apportioned according to the number of qualified voters, and disenfranchising disqualified for participating in rebellion, and also that direct taxes be apportioned according to the value of taxable property, was urged with pertinacity. Several other propositions were also discussed, looking to affix the place of the disfranchising section, but without arriving upon any substitute the caucus adjourned to meet to-morrow. It is understood that when the matter is again brought before the Senate the Republicans will not discuss the measure, but vote it up or down, unless Senators who have not participated in the caucus desire to be heard. Among the Union Senators who did not attend the caucus are Messrs. DOOLITTLE, COWAN, DIXON and HENDERSON.

MR. STEVENS' AMENDMENT ABANDONED.

Mr. STEVENS did not to-day urge his amendment to the Tax Bill taking from the Secretary of the Treasury the appointment of the Tax Commissioners. He became fully satisfied that he was on Saturday last under a misapprehension as to what transpired between Mr. MCCULLOCH and the members of the House referred to in the remarks of Mr. STEVENS.

OUR MINISTER TO MEXICO.

Hon. L. D. CAMPBELL, Minister to Mexico, left here last night en route for his home in Hamilton, Ohio. He had an interview with the Secretary of State to-day relative to his official duties, and it is understood that Mr. CAMPBELL will return here next week to receive final instructions, and depart for Mexico to join the Republican Government.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU—IMPORTANT LETTER FROM COMMISSIONER SCOTT.

A mass of documents was sent to the House to-day in relation to freedmen's affairs, including a letter from Assistant Commissioner SCOTT, dated at Charleston, S. C., May 21, in which he reports to Major-Gen. HOWARD that he has just returned from accompanying Major-Gens. STEDMAN and FULLERTON on their inspection of the Sea Islands. Although a careful investigation was made, no fault, he remarks, could be found in his management of the Sea Islands question, or any other affairs of the Province in South Carolina. It gives him much pleasure to state that the planters came forward and upheld the policy throughout, and were panic-stricken at the very idea of the removal of the Bureau. The Assistant Commissioner for North Carolina says the number of destitute freedmen dependent upon Government has been gradually reduced, and it is hoped that by the end of another quarter the necessity for the gratuitous issue of rations and clothing will have ceased entirely. The demand for labor continues unabated, and is far greater than the supply. Many planters in the Southern States have applied to him for help and some have engaged parties in North Carolina to return with them. The inquiry is no longer heard, "What can be done with the negroes?" But the question is often asked, "Where can laborers be found?"

TRIAL OF PAYMASTER PAULDING.

A general court martial convened in Washington to-day for the trial of Lieut.-Col. PAULDING, Paymaster of the United States Army. The following is the detail: Maj.-Gen. AUGUR, Brig.-Gens. DEWITT, DAYTON, and PITTS; Brevet Cols. SEILS and DODGE, Maj. FOLEY, and Capt. HAVILAND, Judge Advocate. Col. PAULDING is charged with disobedience of orders in depositing moneys with the Merchants' National Bank. The court adjourned until Wednesday.

THE WEST POINT ACADEMY.

Senator HENDRICKS leaves here on Wednesday for West Point to attend the session of the Board of Examiners at the Military Academy.

NOMINATIONS TOO LATE.

The President sent to the Senate a number of nominations to-day, but before the Private Secretary arrived in the Capitol the Senate had adjourned. These nominations will be delivered to-morrow.

POST-OFFICE CONTRACTS WITH BRAZIL.

The Post-Office Department has received a copy of the additional contract made with the United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company for carrying the mails between the two countries, which appears to be in substantial conformity with the act of Congress of May, 1864.

MEDICAL HISTORY OF THE WAR.

The Secretary of War, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate calling for a compendium of the medical statistics collected during the war, states on the authority of the Surgeon-General that the records of many of the hospitals have not been received, and that the tabulation of those at hand is not complete; so that any compendium of the medical statistics of the war at this time must necessarily be based upon partial data, and hence be unreliable and valueless.

THE MINISTER TO THE HAGUE.

The commission of Gen. SICKLES as Minister to the Hague was sent to him on Saturday. He had not yet signified his acceptance or declination of the appointment.

WAITING INSTRUCTIONS.

Gen. WARNER, Minister to Guatemala, Mr. RODNEY, Minister to Honduras, and Col. CAMPBELL, Minister to the Republic of Mexico, are here, waiting for their preparatory instructions from the Secretary of State.

INDIAN AFFAIRS IN ARIZONA.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received a communication from Superintendent LEIGHT, dated Aspose, Arizona, April 25, in which information is given of an outbreak between some whites and a party of Hualapais, which originated on the 6th ult. at a place called "The Willows," on the road from Fort Majors to Prescott. A party of five white men, who were on a prospecting tour, had made their camp there, and while four of them were absent the Indians killed the other and burned the camp. At some of this Indians known as MIKEYSTRA, a settlement seven miles above Fort Majer, a party of armed citizens immediately went out and killed nine of the Indians, among them the chief of the Hualapais, MIKEYSTRA, and his son. The Indians were then driven from the settlement, and have not since returned. Mr. LEIGHT says that the Indians on reservations, to accomplish which the presence of troops will be absolutely necessary.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

The President has nominated, to the Senate, WILLIAM FAHKS, now Chief Clerk of the NAVY Department, to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy, in the place of Capt. FOX, resigned. An appointment which gives general satisfaction, not only on account of his private worth, but also on executive ability. Capt. FOX had been nominated as the additional Assistant Secretary of the Navy for the period of six months under the law recently passed.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States for the quarter ending MARCH 31, 1866, exclusive of trust funds:

Receipts.

Customs	$46,645,297 83
Sales of public lands	330,176 21
Direct tax	1,036,163 44
Internal revenue	48,159,091 92
Miscellaneous	10,974,021 90
Total receipts exclusive of loans, &c.	$108,939,040 70
Funded loan during qrt ending March 31, 1866	85,809,960 00
Int. on 5-20 bonds per act March 3, 1865	2,191 00
Temporary loans, Feb. 26 and March 17, 1866	28,807,131 25
Certificates of indebtedness per acts of March 1 and 17, 1865	3,795,000 00
6-20 year bonds per act March 3, 1865	5,700,250 00
6-20 year bonds per act March 3, 1865	3,711,303 00
Certificates of gold coin deposits per act March 3, 1863	24,945,300 00
Total receipts	$227,544,044 85

Expenditures.

Civil, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous	$9,248,039 17
Interior, pensions and Indians	5,823,577 85
War	38,212,930 16
Navy	7,436,992 28
Interest on public debt	37,024,447 51
Total expenditures, exclusive of principal of public debt	$90,746,986 70
Principal of public debt, redemption of 1862	184,699 77
Redemption 7-30 Int. Bonds, Series B, 1865	10,800 00
Redemption 7-30 Int. Bonds, Series C, 1865	60,650 00
5-20 three-year compd. bonds, act of July 25, 1861	62,900 00
Redemption of certificates of indebtedness per acts March 1 and 17, 1865	28,800,655 84
Redemption of certificates of indebtedness per acts Feb. 25 and March 7, 1863	2,160,000 00
Redemption of Treasury notes per act Feb. 25, 1862, and other acts	2,431,200 00
Redemption of coupons and other stamps, per act July 21, 1862	206,604 00
Redemption of fractional currency, per act March 3, 1863	2,197,445 25
Redemption of 3 per cent. temporary loan, act March 3, 1865	6,000,000 00
Redemption of gold certificates, per act March 3, 1863	24,955,000 00
Redemption of 5-20 bonds, per act March 3, 1864	1,921,200 00
Total	$172,049,383 16

The above report shows that the total expenditures on account of the public debt were $61,260,473 46.

The Operations of the Freedmen's Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 28, 1866.

On the 21st inst., the House, on motion of Mr. LAFLIN, of New-York, passed a resolution that the Commissioner of the Bureau of Freedmen be directed to communicate to the House the report recently made concerning the action of the Bureau by Gens. STEDMAN and FULLERTON, and by Gen. WHITTLESEY and SEWARD, and such other reports recently made and not heretofore communicated to Congress as may be in possession of the Bureau.

In compliance with this resolution, Gen. HOWARD sends reports from the 10th of April up to the present date received by the Bureau. Most of the reports of late date are prepared by and in defense of the officers charged with corruption or dereliction of duty in the reports of Gens. STEDMAN and FULLERTON. Upon a careful examination of these statements, I do not find that the general views and charges of STEDMAN and FULLERTON are materially weakened.

Brig.-Gen. WHITTLESEY sends a lengthy report, more in detail and more directly in answer to Gens. STEDMAN and FULLERTON than others, and it may be remarked here that Gen. HOWARD does not send a copy of the original report of those officers, he says he has never received a copy of the original; and it is asserted by one of the parties charged with corruption that the published report of the investigations by STEDMAN and FULLERTON is not correct, nor does it in any particular resemble the original report as prepared by them and sent to the Secretary of War.

The following is a copy of the communication of Gen. WHITTLESEY, Assistant Commissioner for North Carolina, dated May 14, 1866:

Gens. STEDMAN and FULLERTON have also visited this State, commissioned, as they informed me, to examine and report upon the working of the Bureau. In what purports to be their report, published in a New-York paper, there are several statements so edited to make a false impression that I feel compelled to correct them. It would be impossible for me, in any limited part it to avoid some mistakes, unless more time were given to the careful examination of witnesses and the sifting of evidence than a rapid journey over a wide territory will allow, by listening to *ex-parte* statements of those who are bitterly hostile to the Bureau, or who think themselves wronged by its agents, and, having no time to make a thorough examination, as they admit, these officers have been misled in several important cases.

The first which I will notice is the condition of the settlement on Trent River, opposite the harbor. No complaints had been made against the superintendent of that village until very recently, when, at his request, a Board of Inquiry was organized, consisting of Lieut. UPTON, Adjutant Twenty-eighth Michigan Volunteers, and Lieut. ALLISON, V. R. C., who had just reported to me, and was a stranger to all the parties concerned. This Board gave the cases a patient and impartial hearing, and duly prepared their report. But before the proceedings had been received, or even forwarded to me, they were demanded by Gen. STEDMAN, by order of the Secretary of War, and a portion of the record has been sent to New-York and published. The simple fact that the settlement is under investigation, with a view to correcting the evils complained of, is a sufficient defense of the bureau. A full report of the case is presented in the proceedings of the Board of Inquiry appended, marked "A," and in my report on the same subject to Major-Gen. HOWARD, exhibit "B."

Another matter is referred to by the Commissioners under the head of "Missing Rations." The residuary of their report are not so later, though no charge was distinctly preferred, that Capt. J. A. ROSEBRAUGH, C. S., has appropriated to his private use subsistence stores belonging to the United States Government. Capt. ROSEBRAUGH discharged the duties of Post Commissary, as well as those of Assistant Superintendent in the Freedmen's Bureau. In the former capacity he is directly under the orders of the Department Commander, who had, more than a month since, ordered an investigation of the business of the Commissary Department at Newbern. The result of that investigation has not been made known. Similar charges, to the amount of $1,000, preferred against Capt. ROSEBRAUGH, who has served throughout the war in positions of great responsibility without a stain upon his reputation, will vouch for his character.

The following is a copy of exhibit "C," referred to in the foregoing report:

YANKEE HALL FARM, FITT COUNTY, N. C., May 7, 1866.

Capt. F. A. Seeley, Superintendent, &c.:

SIR: In accordance with orders from you, dated the 6th inst., I have the honor to submit the following report of facts connected with the shooting and burning of a colored man named ANTHONY KEEL, on Yankee Hall Farm, Fitt County, N. C., on the 10th day of March, 1866:

ANTHONY KEEL was a laborer on the farm, and on the 10th day of March was arrested for breaking into the store-room and stealing clothing therefrom. He was taken before HORACE JAMES, Assistant Superintendent Freedmen of N. C., and A. J. Ayer Fitt County, and by him sentenced to work on the farm on the south side of the river, and with other laborers, working in the same ditch, was furnished with a pistol, and was ordered to shoot KEEL if he attempted to escape. KEEL, however, succeeded in making his escape from the ditch and gained the swamp. No search was made for him but on the morning of the 12th (March 12) he was found on the bank of the river. Two laborers, named GARNER GAINES and SPENCER WILSON, knowing that KEEL was an escaped prisoner, went to Mr. BOYKIN, who was superintendent of the farm, and told him that KEEL was down at the river. Mr. BOYKIN took his pistol in his hand and started to recapture KEEL. He found KEEL sitting by a fire at the edge of the river. Mr. BOYKIN said to him, "Is that you, KEEL?" KEEL answered him to stop or he would shoot him, but KEEL plunged into the river and attempted to swim across. Mr. BOYKIN ordered him to come back, and told him that there was no chance for him to get away, and that if he did not come back he would shoot him. KEEL paid no attention to BOYKIN's warning, but kept on swimming across the river. Mr. BOYKIN then shot KEEL, the shot in the direction that he had seen him last. Mr. BOYKIN then listened, and as he could not hear any sound he came to the conclusion that he had either killed KEEL or that he was drowning. Mr. BOYKIN then went home and on the following day (March 13) he reported the affair to Major-General SCHOFIELD, Superintendent Freedmen, Agency, and also to Brevet Brig.-Gen. O. BROWN, Assistant Commissioner for Virginia, also sent a communication explaining some of the supposed errors or misapprehensions of Gens. STEDMAN and FULLERTON. With reference to the "Negro Divorce Case," Gen. BROWN says: "Under this head it is stated that 'the agents exert the widest latitude in the enquiries of their individual functions.' I beg leave to call attention to the accompanying circular, marked 'A,' under which the Bureau Courts were established. The 'Divorce Case,' cited by the agent of the Bureau, at Charlottesville, was the case of a colored woman aged seventy years, and a boy eighteen. The boy was intrusted to the charge of the woman when he was a small child, and when he became old enough, the woman compelled him to cohabit with her. The parties were never married. The agent forbade this unholy and unnatural cohabitation. Officers of the Bureau do not pretend to decree divorces, but there are many cases arising from the late disability of the freedmen to contract legal marriages, where a man or woman is claimed by more than one person as husband or wife. It then becomes necessary to decide what former cohabitation most nearly approximated to marriage, or whether the case is embraced under recent State laws."

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.... Monday, May 28.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The Chair appointed the following Committee to investigate the condition of the National Banks, in accordance with the resolution adopted on Thursday last: Messrs. WILSON, Henderson, VAN WINKLE, JOHNSON and BUCKALEW.

PETITIONS.

Mr. SUMNER presented the petition of cigar-makers for increased duty on imported cigars, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. GARRETT presented the petition of officers of the Mississippi flotilla for their share of prize money on captures made by them during the war, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Mr. WADE offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire whether the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad intends to build a road from Point of Rocks to Washington City, as required in their charter, which was laid over until to-morrow.

LAND GRANTS.

Mr. POMEROY called up the bill to restore certain land grants to the States of Missouri and Arkansas, to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Mississippi River to the Texas boundary, which was passed.

THE RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. HOWARD called up the joint resolution to facilitate commercial, postal and military communication between the States.

The question was upon Mr. CHANDLER'S amendment that Congress may at any time alter, amend or repeal this act.

The amendment was disagreed to by yeas, 12; nays, 22.

Mr. MORRILL addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill.

At 1:30 o'clock, on motion of Mr. GRIMES, the Senate went into Executive Session, and soon afterward adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BOUNDARY SURVEYS.

Mr. RICE, of Maine, offered a resolution, which was adopted, requiring the Secretary of State to inform the House what progress has been made in completing the maps connected with the boundary survey under the treaty of Washington, with copies of the correspondence.

RATES OF GOLD.

Mr. PERHAM offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House what amount of gold belonging to the United States has been sold under his authority since the 1st inst., and at what rates; also, the names of the agents through whom such sales were effected, and what rate of commission has been authorized by the Department for selling the same.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES IN THE REBEL STATES.

Mr. WILLIAMS offered a resolution presentable and requiring the President to inform the House whether any of the military or civil employes of the government within the State of Georgia, or any other State, have been or are connected or interested in the exhibition of rebel horses to any of the yankees living or dead.

Mr. ROSECRANS objecting to the resolution, it went over for the day.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. STEVENS introduced a bill to enable the States lately in rebellion to regain their privileges in the Union, which was read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The bill is as follows:

That whereas there is no legal State Government or adequate legal protection for life or property in certain States whose inhabitants have lately been in rebellion against the United States, and whereas it is necessary that such States be placed under the control of Congress, and made subject to such conditions as will secure a republican government, and enable the people thereof, by appropriate legislation, to apply for and obtain admission to the Union; therefore,

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following States shall be entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States, namely: [Here follow the names of the States which lately formed the Confederate States.]

SEC. 2. The State Governments now existing in said States shall be deemed provisional only, and shall be subject to all the duties, liabilities, and penalties imposed by this act.

SEC. 3. That the Legislatures in said States shall be composed of two Houses, namely, a Senate and House of Representatives, and the members of both Houses shall have the following qualifications, namely: Senators shall be twenty-five years old, and Representatives twenty-one years old, and they shall have been for three years next preceding the election citizens of the United States, and shall, when elected, be inhabitants of the States in which they shall be chosen. They shall also have taken and subscribed the oath of office prescribed by the act of July 2, 1862, and shall have sworn or affirmed that they have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States, nor given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof during the late rebellion, nor sought nor accepted nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States, nor yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power or constitution within the United States hostile or inimical thereto. And no person who is disqualified from voting for a member of the Legislature by reason of participation in the rebellion, or who is disqualified by reason of race or color, shall be eligible to a seat in either House. All laws of said States inconsistent with the provisions of this act shall be inoperative and void so long as the same shall remain unrepealed by the Congress of the United States.

SEC. 4. No Constitution shall be promulgated or acted upon by any State lately in rebellion without the previous approval of Congress, and no such approval shall be given unless such Constitution provides that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all persons who have the qualifications herein stated for members of the Legislature, and when such Constitution shall be submitted to Congress for approval it shall be accompanied by the oath prescribed by the act of July 2, 1862, to be taken by the members of the Legislature, and by all persons who shall be entitled to vote at the first election under the Constitution, and no such Constitution shall be approved by Congress which does not require that the oath shall be taken by all persons entitled to vote at such election, and which does not require that all persons who shall thereafter be entitled to vote shall take the same oath.

SEC. 5. Whenever the foregoing conditions shall be complied with, the citizens of said State may proceed to form a Constitution or State Government in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, and when the same shall have been adopted by the people of said State, and certified to the proper authorities of the United States, and the Legislature and Executive of such State shall have been duly elected and installed under the same, and such State shall have ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States known as Article XIII, and when such amendment shall have become a part of the Constitution of the United States, and not before, the Senators and Representatives of such State shall be admitted into the Congress of the United States, but neither Senator nor Representative shall be received into either House of Congress until Congress shall have declared the State entitled thereto.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. THAYER offered a resolution, which was adopted, dispensing with evening sessions of the House until further orders.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Mr. HALE offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling for information on a variety of subjects connected with the operation of the Freedmen's Bureau.

PENSIONS.

Mr. SHERMAN offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Invalid Pensions to report a bill to double the pensions due by the casualties of the late war with the so-called Confederate States.

On the suggestion of Mr. BINGHAM, the resolution was altered into one of inquiry, and so modified was adopted.

Mr. SPALDING offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Invalid Pensions to inquire into the expediency of placing the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812 on the pension list.

Mr. STILLWELL, of Indiana, offered a resolution directing the Committee on Invalid Pensions to report a bill extending the provisions of the pension laws to Provost Marshals, Deputy Provost Marshals and enrolling officers lately dismissed in the line of their duty.

Mr. SHERMAN having decided to modify the amendment so as to make it one of inquiry merely, the yeas and nays were taken upon the adoption, and the vote resulted as follows: Yeas 68, nays 59.

GRADING OF ARMY OFFICERS.

A resolution offered by Mr. KERR on the 26th of February, relating to changes in legal phraseology, came up, and was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

RAILROAD PROPERTY.

Mr. KELLOGG offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information in reference to railroad property in possession of the Government on the 1st of May last.

Mr. FARNSWORTH objected to its consideration, and it was laid over for one day under the rule.

THE MEMPHIS RIOT.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for the report of Maj.-Gen. SHERIDAN on the recent riot in Memphis.

Mr. BLAINE suggested the including of all other reports received on the same subject.

The resolution being so modified was adopted.

SURVEYS.

Mr. SCHENCK offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of repealing all laws authorizing brevet rank in the army of the United States, and providing that all such distinctions being abolished, no other marks to be used in recognition or reward for gallant actions or meritorious conduct shall be substituted.

REORGANIZATION.

Mr. GRIDER offered resolutions directing that as Kentucky has never been elected by the people of Tennessee as Senators and Representatives in Congress, they shall be admitted to seats in the present Congress on taking the usual oath of office, and that each of the States not now represented in Congress shall be allowed representatives on the same terms. The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. BINGHAM inquired of the Speaker whether that Committee had not reported and been discharged.

The Speaker replied that the Committee had not been discharged. Matters had been referred to it by the House since the last report had been made.

Mr. BINGHAM offered a resolution discharging the Committee on Reconstruction from the further consideration of the application of HOSMER MATHEWS, for a seat in the House, and referring all papers on the subject to the Committee of Elections.

The Speaker stated that the resolution was not in order, as that subject was not before the Committee on Reconstruction, it having been reported to the House. A motion to reconsider the vote recommitting it was pending in the House, and could be called up when the House was not engaged in the transaction of other business.

JUDICIAL.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of abolishing all but one District Court of the United States in all the States, which, under the apportionment of 1860, are entitled to more than seven members in the Congress of the United States.

A NATIONAL MILITIA.

Mr. JULIAN offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of providing a National military force in lieu of a regular or standing army, to consist of volunteer regiments mustered into the United States service for three years, and raised and organized by the different States in proportion to their population.

GOVERNMENT COTTON.

Mr. BROOKWELL offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the President of the United States for information in reference to cotton in the hands of the military authorities at the time of the cessation of hostilities, and that cause into their possession during the war.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. PAINE introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a Penitentiary Jail and House of Correction in the District of Columbia, which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on the District.

Mr. LAFLIN introduced a joint resolution, appropriating $10,000 to complete the arching of Tiber Creek through the grounds of the United States in the Botanic Garden of Washington City. This was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

TEN HOURS SYSTEM.

Mr. WILSON offered a resolution, which was rejected, directing the Committee on Printing to report a bill limiting the hours of labor for the employes of the Government Printing-office to eight hours a day.

TAXATION.

Mr. DOWNELLY introduced a bill to amend the National Currency Act by providing that in assessing for taxation under State authority the value of shares in National Banks held by any person, the amount of United States bonds and the real estate owned by the bank shall be deducted, Provided, That the shares shall be taxed the same as other property in the State. This was read twice and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. LYNCH, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported adversely on a resolution to exempt the currency of State Banks outstanding on the 1st of July next from the tax of ten per cent. as provided by law, until the 1st of July, 1867. This was laid on the table.

THE RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. WINDOM offered a resolution to authorize the Committee on Military Affairs to visit New-York to Washington to report at any time.

This required unanimous consent, and objection was made.

THE TAX BILL.

The morning hour having expired, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. DAWES in the chair, and resumed consideration of the Tax Bill.

Mr. BLAINE moved to amend the amendment offered by Mr. WASHBURNE, and amended by Mr. WARD, so as to read: "That the duty of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to have him set aside the sale of any property for taxes, &c., be transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall have power to act in all such cases."

Mr. WASHBURNE, pending the question on the amendment, moved to strike out the proviso in the amendment, which was disagreed to.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. BLAINE, and it was agreed to.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

A CHAPTER ON FISH.

THE HARVEST OF THE SEA. A Contribution to the Natural and Economic History of the British Food Fishes. By JAMES G. BERTRAM. With fifty illustrations. 8vo, pp. 418. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

The entire book-making craft in England, from paper-makers and printers to artists and authors, seem to be exhausting their energies just now in illustrating natural history so as to add to the inherent attractiveness of the study of this great science. We recently noticed a book of this class—*Homes Without Hands*—which, for beauty of illustration, excellence of workmanship, and instructiveness of contents, has not been surpassed by any similar work lately issued. *The Harvest of the Sea*, treating as it does of a different branch of the same great subject, is, in nearly every respect, a worthy companion volume to that just named. Its leading object, as Mr. BERTRAM states, is "to bring before the public in one view the present position and future prospects of the 'Food Fisheries of Great Britain.' Although the work is to a great extent local in the topics of which it treats, it nevertheless contains much that is of universal interest, for there are varieties of fish which are known the world over, and facts regarding their habits are therefore everywhere of interest. Then, too, although many years must pass before it will be necessary to enact here such stringent laws for the preservation of fish as are now in force in Great Britain and on the Continent, it is exceedingly interesting to note the artificial methods by which the pisciculturists are endeavoring to propagate the different species which have become extinct in some localities and are rapidly growing scarce in others.

The author addresses himself to his work by devoting a chapter to fish life and growth. Disciples of IZAAK WALTON may perhaps feel little interest in the scientific fact that fish form the fourth class of invertebrate animals; but they will, perhaps, be surprised to learn that in Ceylon and India there are found species that are able to exist in mud, while even some are said to occupy the trees of those countries. What a reversal of the usual order of things would be involved in "going fishing"—or rather fowling—for the species last named! Every one knows, however, that nearly all fish have the power of taking on the color of their hiding place; that their senses of sight, hearing and smelling are well developed, and Mr. BERTRAM asserts with a positiveness which will be reassuring to feminine anglers, that since fish are cold-blooded, (their blood is but two degrees warmer than the water in which they swim,) they are nearly insensible to pain. Them, too, they are enormously fecund. The codfish yields its eggs by millions, and millions upon millions that come from them, as well as from other varieties of fish, roe-stray in the sea or become food to some minor fish partly because they have not been vivified by the milt of the male fish. Mr. BERTRAM asserts, and he says his figures are sustained by the eminent naturalist HUXLEY, that it is a common thing for a sturgeon to contain 7,000,000 of eggs; a codfish 4,000,000; a flounder 1,200,000, and the diminutive dace 96,000. Anglers and others interested in the hatching or culture of fish, say that the impregnation of these eggs is purely an external act, and that to render them fecund it is only necessary to bring the milt of the male in contact with them, when a sudden and remarkable change takes place. Upon this common fact depends the science of pisciculture. Some interesting engravings show how rapid and noticeable this change is in the case of the eggs of the salmon.

From this topic of fish life and growth, in the discussion of which he states innumerable interesting and curious facts, at which we have not space to hint, Mr. BERTRAM passes to treat of fish commerce, giving statistics regarding the French as well as the English fisheries. Pisciculture is next taken up, and this branch of the subject is discussed very fully and thoroughly. The art is almost as old as civilization itself. It was practiced in China for many centuries, and is still carried on there, calling out in its prosecution the exercise of all the ingenuity for which that people are so remarkable. Those celestials, Mr. BERTRAM tells us, carry on a business in selling and hatching fish spawn, collecting the impregnated eggs from various rivers and lakes in order to sell to the proprietors of canals and private ponds. When the proper season for hatching arrives, they empty a hen's egg by means of a small aperture, sucking out the natural contents, and then, after substituting fish-spawn, close up the opening. The egg thus manipulated is placed for a few days under a hen! By-and-by the shell is broken, and the contents are placed in a vessel of water warmed by the heat of the sun only; the eggs speedily burst, and in a short time the young fish are able to be transported to a lake or river of ordinary temperature, where they are of course left to grow to maturity, without being further noticed than to have a little food thrown to them. The present idea of pisciculture, as a branch of commerce, Mr. BERTRAM states, is due to the shrewdness of a simple French peasant—JOSEPH REMY—who gained his livelihood as a *pêcheur* in the tributaries of the Moselle and the other streams of his native district; it was rediscovered in Germany by JACOBI, and practiced there on some trout more than a century ago, and in Norway too an accidental discovery of this fish-breeding power was made. In France the attention of the Government was attracted to REMY's operations in 1849 by papers submitted to the Academy of Science, and the piscicultural system in that country has culminated chiefly under the direction of Prof. COSTE, in the erection of a great establishment at Huningue, near Bale, for the collection and distribution of fish eggs. The surprising extent to which operations are there prosecuted, the thorough system pursued, and the wonderfully ingenious yet simple devices employed as part of the art, are fully described by Mr. BERTRAM, who visited this curious establishment in 1863. He states that up to the season of 1863-64 the total number of fresh water fish-eggs distributed from Huningue was far above 110,000,000, and nearly the half of these were of the finer kinds of fish, there being no less than 41,000,000 of eggs of salmon and trout. Still another important piscicultural establishment is that of M. DE GALBERT, which is situated at Buisse, a department on the southeast frontier of France. The chapter treating of fish culture will prove the most interesting to American readers, although the other sections, treating of the natural and economic history of the salmon, of the herring, of the oyster, of the white fish fisheries and the shell fish fisheries, contain a large fund of exceedingly curious and interesting information.

The chapter upon the Fisher Folk is graphically and pleasantly written, and tells us much of a class regarding whom little is known, and whose mode and manner of life is characterized by many novel peculiarities. In conclusion, the writer asks the question whether the supply of fish upon which the inhabitants of Great Britain rely is inexhaustible, and notwithstanding the enormous fecundity of the different species, he argues that as the salmon has been upon the point of extinction, so may the herring, the haddock, and other varieties be exhausted ultimately. Here then is another pretext for a panic when the English journals get over their excitement about the exhaustion of the coal supply; but without coal of what use would be fish, for they certainly could not and would not be eaten uncooked, and who knows but the approaching scarcity of coal may prove the salvation of the finny tribe in English waters.

In writing of *Homes without Hands* we commended emphatically the superiority of the engravings. Those which embellish and illustrate the *Harvest of the Sea* are not so striking for originality of their designs, but their striking finish is quite as notable. Some of them, in fact, are nearly as clearly cut as if they were engraved on steel, and this—notwithstanding BOBBIN's dictum that it is a violation of the proprieties for wood-engraving to be anything but coarse—the public will regard as an excellence. It will be inferred from this we have hardly said, that this handsome volume is throughout of English manufacture, although it bears the imprint of APPLETON.

CONVENTION.

The Beethoven Society of Yale College—Its Coming Visit to New-York—The Concert—Speeches—Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, May 23, 1866.

The Beethovens are coming, and on the 30th of this month New-York is to be favored with a glimpse of some real live Yale students, and first-rate musicians all of them. To-night they sing in Brooklyn, and if the good inhabitants of that city give them but half as hearty a welcome as they have received at Boston, Worcester, Hartford, New-Haven and elsewhere, all will be satisfied. Some of your readers however, may ask who are the Beethovens, and it is to satisfy these that I write this. The Beethoven Society is a regularly organized club of musicians, all belonging to the College, and all subjected to an examination of their musical capacities before being allowed to sign the roll. They number some sixty members, and this year have an unusual proportion of fine singers. They give choice selections of college songs, operatic choruses, quartettes, solos, &c., and everywhere they go are always welcomed most heartily, and their unvarying success has induced them to pay a visit to New-York. They are to give one concert in Irving Hall on the 30th of May, and all lovers of music should avail themselves of the chance to hear them sing. They have a well-arranged programme, in which I find a selection from "Ernani," to be rendered by all the members; a college song, peculiar to Yale, and termed "Bingo!" a solo by Mr. YOUNG, who, by the way, is a New-Yorker; the "Champagne Song;" a solo by Mr. MEAD, President of the Society; a quartette, two or three more college songs, and a piano solo by Mr. ELSOFF—a very fine player—he, &c.

So much for the Beethoven Society. Give them a hearty reception and a well-filled house, and you yourselves will be the debtors.

I send you a list of the crews of the Yale and of the Harvard boats who are now training for the race in Worcester on the 27th of July. The Yale crew row every morning and evening, and are doing well and are confident of a victory.

Stroke—S. D. BRIDGES; A. D. BRADLEY, W. A. CODY, J. PERSON, C. P. DAVIS, and C. F. BROWN, *Cox.* Of these, BRIDGES and STRONGE pulled last year. The Harvard crew have a new boat, 57 feet long and 21 inches wide. They have also quickened their stroke. *Stroke*—WM. BRAINE; S. P. WHEELWRIGHT, R. S. FRANCIS, JULIAN HAWTHORNE, R. W. PEIRCE; C. H. MCBURNEY, *Cox.* The fighting race between the two College clubs, the YALENS and GLYMS, comes on Wednesday, June 6th. Both crews are in excellent training, and the former put their numbers thereat. And the house, not originally intended for a hotel, we think, became such through the force of circumstances; for, although when he purchased for "real estate" (chiefly in rocks rising out of the sea) he seemed to be, and thought he was, monarch of all he surveyed, the incoming of fire-proof brick blocks compelled him gradually to fall back, and he now has confinement until it was to a moderate extent adequate to answer the demands made upon it. His visitors were occasionally received cordially; yet it was not seldom that parties were astonished by a most decided gruffness and grimness of speech and manner, not at all in accordance with the general character of the man. Many gentlemanly visitors of a fish who knows how to keep a hotel. If complaints were made to him, it was his unfrequent thing for him to cry out, "What did you come here for, if you can't be satisfied with what you get! Go

H. W. B.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Death of Hon. Thomas B. Laighton, an Eccentric Man.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Wednesday, May 23, 1866.

Hon. THOMAS B. LAIGHTON, whose name is familiar to everyone who has ever visited the pleasant watering-places on the narrow sea coast of New-Hampshire, died at his residence at the Isles of Shoals, on Friday, May 18, at the age of about 60 years. He was a native of Portsmouth, N. H., and his boyhood and early manhood were passed in that town. In his youth he was afflicted with a severe lameness, which for years baffled the skill of the medical profession, but was finally greatly alleviated. Prevented by this misfortune from regularly attending school or devoting himself to trade, he was not idle, but devoted the leisure thus thus forced upon him to the acquisition of a fund of miscellaneous general knowledge, which subsequently proved of much advantage to him and to those who were associated with him.

Having in time recovered his health in a great measure, he became an active business man in Portsmouth, and as such was successful. He was, moreover, an ardent and prominent politician, and in 1835 was editor of the New-Hampshire *Gazette*, a weekly paper, by the way, the first number of which was issued in 1756, and which is still continued as the weekly edition of the Portsmouth *Daily Chronicle*. It is now the oldest newspaper published in the United States.

Mr. LAIGHTON's connection with the *Gazette* was brief, yet not without success. He was an able writer, and his lively editorials exerted considerable influence in the community. He was most decided in his opinions, and free to an eminent degree in the expression of them. He was an earnest and efficient worker in behalf of the Hero of New-Orleans, and during "the good old Jackson days," was among the skillful operators who created and managed the "Democratic Party." For his services he was appointed Postmaster of Portsmouth, when the maxim, "to the victors belong the spoils," became the acknowledged watchword of the party. He was also a member of the State Senate. In each of these positions he was active and untiring in the discharge of his duties and gave no good cause for complaint.

But his career as a politician has long been a thing of the past. It is as the eccentric yet popular landlord of the "Appledore House," that his notoriety has most widely extended. Being appointed keeper of a lighthouse at the shoals, he went thither, and on a lone island took up his abode. Half weary of the daily association with men, he there found that vast and boundless solitude for which he pined, and the sound of the waves, as they beat against the rock-bound isle, was sweeter music to him than the voice of men. The climate also suited him, and he purchased the largest island of the group, and made unto himself a local habitation, if not a name.

The islands were discovered by Capt. JOHN SMITH, in 1614, and so well pleased was he with them that he gave them the name of Smith's Isle. Justice to him as one of the most valuable services in the early settlement of our country received no adequate pecuniary reward, demands that they shall still bear his name, but custom is tyrannical, and they are everywhere known as the Isles of Shoals. They are situated in mid-ocean, about eight miles below Portsmouth. As they are not subject to the sudden changes or extremes of temperature which render the mainland at the best decidedly uncomfortable at frequent intervals, they are warm in Winter and cool in Summer, and have of late years become a favorite place of resort in the Summer season, particularly by residents of New-Hampshire and Massachusetts.

It was here that Mr. LAIGHTON set up his castle, having shaken the dust of Portsmouth from his feet. He ever after entertained, as affected to entertain, a most cordial and unstinted hatred toward the Ultra City of Portsmouth and all its inhabitants; and seldom thereafter did his boat's prow cleave the blue waters of the swift-flowing Piscataqua. Party politics also had become distasteful to him, and all his interest in the is vanished when he became proprietor of the Appledore alones. In fact, to him the United States became the outside world; his world was surrounded by the dark waves of the Atlantic, and rebellion was a thing far off from "the King of Appledore."

But although he had withdrawn from men, they by no means forgot him. Many a pleasure party came to the house, not originally intended for a hotel, we think, became such through the force of circumstances; for, although when he purchased for "real estate" (chiefly rocks rising out of the sea) he seemed to be, and thought he was, monarch of all he surveyed, the incoming of fire-proof brick blocks compelled him gradually to fall back, and he now has confinement until it was to a moderate extent adequate to answer the demands made upon it. His visitors were occasionally received cordially; yet it was not seldom that parties were astonished by a most decided gruffness and grimness of speech and manner, not at all in accordance with the general character of the man. Many gentlemanly visitors of a fish who knows how to keep a hotel. If complaints were made to him, it was his unfrequent thing for him to cry out, "What did you come here for, if you can't be satisfied with what you get! Go

It is proposed in Charleston, S. C., to convert the ruins of the burnt district into public parks. The will be inclosed by a five-foot block of buildings, the lower stories to be used for stores, while the upper will contain suites of rooms for

Gen. [illegible] and in a few days

[illegible] Gen. Gillmore will be [illegible]

[illegible] property to satisfy the judgment. [illegible] sale in pursuance of the levy and returnable [illegible] or consent of the parties. Christie [illegible] Counsel for defendants claimed

1. That the levy did not supersede the levy, and the property [illegible] released by the plaintiff without the consent of the sureties, and the defendant having given a bond to [illegible] the sureties are entitled to damages by way of recoupment, to the amount of the judgment.

2. That it is necessary to aver and prove that ten days' notice in writing of the assignment of the judgment was given before this action was instituted. Sec. 242, Code.

3. That no cause of action is stated, because it does [illegible] ing, or justified, nor was the undertaking proved or [illegible]

4. That this action is improperly brought, inasmuch as the Court not having been obtained [illegible]

5. The District Court being a Court of limited jurisdiction, and this [illegible] of the grounds upon which the judgment was obtained, it is incumbent on the plaintiff to prove the facts conferring jurisdiction.

The Court overruled the objections and rendered judgment for the plaintiff for 30 days, with a stay being allowed to make a case on appeal.

W. C. Carpenter for plaintiff; Alexander H. Harvey for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 28.

By Justice Jones.

John Murphy vs. Henry Kaltenhorn et al.; motion granted. David Van Buren et al. vs. Nelson Wait et al.; motion granted. Frederick R. Fowler et al. vs. Wm. D. Lodley; motion granted. William Smucker vs. Marquis de L. Sharkey; motion granted without costs. Patrick Keagh et al. vs. John Clive et al.; motion dismissed with $10 costs. Jesse G. Kneeley vs. Thomas M. Parks; judgment for plaintiff—damages to be assessed by a Sheriff's Jury. Cantine Palmer vs. James Martin; motion granted, and cause referred to a Sheriff's Jury.

By Justice Garvin.

Thomas B. Oakley et. Wm. Sears; motion granted—allowance of $600 to the defendant. Hosser Ayres vs. Mathew O'Farrell, et. al.; case settled—papers in clerk's office. August Thenerkauf vs. John Brennan; motion to vacate order of arrest denied without costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 28.

By Judge Curtis.

Struthers vs. Pierce; see opinion with the clerk.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1277, 1291, 1527, 1571, 1613, 1677, 1681, 1682, 1685, 1687, 1689, 1697, 1699, 1702, 1707, 1712, 1722, 1727, 1735, 1736. *Parts II. and III.* adjourned without day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 69, 89, 109, 185. Special Term adjourned without day.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the term. *Part II.*—Case on. No other cases will be taken up this term.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Equity cases, tried before the Court without a jury. Nos. 110, 48, 126, 128, 129, 131, 100. *Part II.*—Adjourned to Thursday next. Case on.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to Monday next.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

Wm. O'Neil, indicted for grand larceny, on the charge of stealing from the premises of Mrs. Sarah Otis, No. 3 Varick-street, on the 5th of March, property of the value of $200, the house having first been set on fire by some person, and Mrs. Otis being absent at the theatre, was tried and convicted. Mary O'Neil, the ostensible wife of the prisoner, was a lodger in the house. He was remanded for sentence.

Samuel Mosher pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, having, on the 2d of May, stolen from Francis Wilson, of No. 42 Dunne-street, a silver watch of the value of $90. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

George Hunter pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, having appropriated to himself the horse, cart and harness belonging to Edward Lowry, of No. 9 Bridge-street, Brooklyn, on the 16th of May. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years.

Cornelius Nisli pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, having, on the 29th of May, stolen from William Gallagher, of Third-avenue, near Fifty-sixth-street, property of the value of $400. Judgment was suspended and the prisoner discharged.

Edward Donohue, indicted for grand larceny, on the charge of stealing watches, &c., of the value of $130 from James Carey, No. 23 Canal-street, South Brooklyn, was tried and acquitted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 28, 1866.

$2,000 U. S. 6s '81 C. 103¾ | 100 Comm. Coal P. ... 27¾
1,000 do ... 103¾ | 100 do ... 27¾
14,000 U. S. 5-20s R. '62 ... 103¾ | 100 Erie ... 69¾
5,000 do ... 103¾ | 100 do ... 69¾
5,000 U. S. 5-20s C. '62 ... 102¾ | 100 do ... 69¾
10,000 U. S. 6s '81 C. ... 103¾ | 100 do ... 69¾
5,000 U. S. 6s '81 C. ... 103¾ | 200 do ... 69¾
5,000 U. S. 6s '81 C. ... 103¾ | 100 do ... 69¾
6,500 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s ... 103¾ | 100 do ... 69¾
Front Sec. | 100 do ... 69¾
20,000 do ... 103¾ | 100 Erie P. ... 77
40,000 do ... 103¾ | 100 do ... 77
10,000 do ... 103¾ | 100 Mad. R. R. ... 39¾
4,000 Third Sec. ... 103¾ | 100 do ... 39¾
4,000 do ... 103¾ | 100 Reading R. ... 111¾
10,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s ... 103¾ | 100 do ... 111¾
Int. Loan | 100 do ... 111¾
1,000 C. & M. Cer. ... 103¾ | 200 do ... 111¾
10,000 do ... 103¾ | 200 do ... 111¾
10,000 Erie 2d M. ... 85 | 100 do ... 111¾
5,000 Mich. So. & N. I. ... 103¾ | 100 do ... 111¾
1,000 P., F. W. & Ch. ... 103¾ | 100 Mich. So. & N. I. ... 69¾
5,000 C. & P. R. R. ... 103¾ | 100 do ... 69¾
5,000 Chi. & N. W. 7's ... 103¾ | 100 Mich. S. & N. I. ... 69¾
1,000 do ... 103¾ | 100 do ... 69¾
1,000 Amer. Gold ... 137 | 100 do ... 69¾
10 Bk. of Commerce ... 110 | 100 Ill. Cen. R. ... 93
10 do ... 110 | 200 do ... 93
40 Ocean Bank ... 110 | 100 do ... 93
2 Bank of Republic ... 110 | 200 do ... 93
100 do ... 110 | 100 Clev. & Pitts. ... 93
100 do ... 110 | 100 do ... 93
100 Del. & Hud. Cana. ... 134 | 100 do ... 93
100 do ... 134 | 100 do ... 93
100 West. U. Tel. ... 35¾ | 100 Clev., Col. Cin. & I. ... 110
10 do ... 2d call 37 | 200 Chic. & N. W. ... 89¾
10 Quicksilver ... 37¾ | 100 do ... 89¾
20 do ... 37¾ | 100 do ... 89¾
100 At. Mail S. Co. ... 127 | 100 Chi. & N. W. P. ... 77¾
200 Boston W. P. ... 47¾ | 100 do ... 77¾
100 do ... 47¾ | 100 do ... 77¾
100 do ... 2d call 47¾ | 100 Clev. & Tol. ... 97
100 do ... 47¾ | 100 do ... 97
100 do ... 47¾ | 200 do ... 97
100 Mariposa Pref. ... 40 | 200 do ... 97
200 Spruce H. C. ... 2¾ | 200 do ... 97
500 do ... 2¾ | 200 Chic. & R. I. ... 94
200 do ... 2d call 2¾ | 200 Chic. & Quin. ... 115¾
100 do ... 2¾ | 100 Mich. S. & N. I. ... 69¾
100 N. Y. Central ... 94¾ | 100 P., F. W. & C. ... 80¾
100 do ... 94¾ | 100 do ... 80¾
100 do ... 94¾ | 100 do ... 80¾
150 do ... 94¾ | 100 Alb. & T. R. ... 94
200 do ... 94¾ | 100 Chic. & Alt. ... 95
100 do ... 94¾ | 300 Chic. & Alt. ... 95

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s '81 C. '62 ... 103¾ | 300 Erie Railroad P. ... 78
15,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s ... 103¾ | 500 Reading R. ... 110¾
First Sec. | 500 P., F. W. & C. ... 80¾
10,000 do ... 2d Sec. 103¾ | 100 Mich. S. & N. I. ... 69¾
43 Western U. Tel. ... 63 | 100 do ... 69¾
200 N. Y. Cen. ... 94¾ | 100 do ... 69¾
500 do ... 94¾ | 100 Clev. & Pitts. ... 93
500 Erie R. ... 69¾ | 200 do ... 93
1000 do ... 69¾ | 200 Chic. & N. W. P. ... 77¾
100 do ... 69¾ | 200 do ... 77¾
100 Spruce H. C. ... 2¾ | 200 Chic. & R. I. ... 94
100 do ... 2¾ | 100 do ... 94

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s '81 C. ... 103¾ | 85 Erie R. ... 94¼
5,000 U. S. 5-20s C. '62 ... 102¾ | 400 do ... 94¼
40,000 do ... 103¾ | 200 do ... 94¼
5,000 U. S. 5-20s C. '64 ... 102¾ | 1300 do ... 94¼
20,000 U. S. 5-20s C. '65 ... 102¾ | 200 do ... 94¼
10,000 U. S. 6s '81 C. ... 103¾ | 200 do ... 94¼
4,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s ... 103¾ | 200 do ... 94¼
First Series | 200 do ... 94¼
10,000 do ... 2d Sec. 103¾ | 200 do ... 94¼
14,000 do Third Sec. 103¾ | 200 do ... 94¼
1,000 N. Y. 6s 1s, Boundary Loan ... 103¾ | 200 Reading R. ... 111¾
40,000 C. & M. Cer. ... 103¾ | 200 do ... 111¾
10,000 Erie 2d M. ... 85 | 100 M. S. & N. I. R. ... 69¾
20,000 do ... 85 | 100 do ... 69¾
30,000 do ... 85 | 100 do ... 69¾
100 Boston Water P. ... 47¾ | 100 Ill. Cen. R. ... 93
200 do ... 47¾ | 100 do ... 93
100 Quick. Min. Co. ... 2¾ | 100 Clev. & Pitts. ... 93
400 do ... 2¾ | 100 do ... 93
410 West. U. Tel. ... 35¾ | 100 Chi. & N. W. P. ... 77¾
100 do ... 35¾ | 100 do ... 77¾
100 N. Y. Cen. ... 94¾ | 100 Chic. & R. I. ... 94
100 do ... 94¾ | 100 do ... 94
100 do ... 94¾ | 100 P., F. W. & C. ... 80¾
100 do ... 94¾ | 100 do ... 80¾
100 do ... 94¾ | 100 Chi. & Alt. ... 95
100 do ... 94¾ | 100 do ... 95
100 do ... 94¾ | 100 do ... 95
100 do ... 94¾ | 100 do

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

REGULAR SESSION.—Nov. 2, 1868.

Present—Alderman Alderman, President, in the Chair.

Messrs. Reilly, Masterson, Farnum, O'Brien, Mollenhauer, Cornell, Norton, Sprague, Conger, Ely, Wetmore, Lawrence—Sprague, Cauldwell, Lawrence—20.

The Journal of the Session of Oct. 26, 1868, was read and approved.

The President announced the following communications were received from the Mayor, viz:

Relative to the Annual Report of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Relative to the Annual Report of the Department of Public Parks.

Relative to the Annual Report of the Department of Public Charities and Correction.

Relative to the Annual Report of the Department of Docks.

Relative to the Annual Report of the Board of Health.

Relative to the Annual Report of the Board of Police.

Relative to the Annual Report of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration.

Relative to the Annual Report of the Board of Commissioners of Quarantine.

Relative to the Annual Report of the Board of Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

Relative to the Annual Report of the Board of Commissioners of Public Parks.

Relative to the Annual Report of the Board of Commissioners of Docks.

Relative to the Annual Report of the Board of Commissioners of Health.

Relative to the Annual Report of the Board of Commissioners of Police.

Relative to the Annual Report of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration.

Relative to the Annual Report of the Board of Commissioners of Quarantine.

Relative to the Annual Report of the Board of Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

Relative to the Annual Report of the Board of Commissioners of Public Parks.

Relative to the Annual Report of the Board of Commissioners of Docks.

Relative to the Annual Report of the Board of Commissioners of Health.

Relative to the Annual Report of the Board

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1866.

Amusements, this Evening.

Broadway, between Houston and Amity sts.
WINTER GARDEN
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE GOLDEN RAVE. Characters by Messrs. G. Holland, Collier, Gilbert, Blaisdell, Davis, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Mary Wells, Maria Maddox, Miss Chapman, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND. Characters by Messrs. Lewis, Fisher, Clarke, Owen, Jones, Chas. Fisher, Mrs. Hoey, Barrett, Mrs. Gladstone, Miss Booth.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8, BLUE AND CONFEDERATE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, commences at 8, THE WOMAN IN RED, GALE FORRESTER.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THREE FAST WOMEN and ROBERT THE DEVIL. Characters by G. L. Fox, Miss Fanny Herring and the company.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LE TARTUFFE and LA RAISE DE ST. FLOUR.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2½, EVENING at 7½, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Mrs. G. C. Howard as Topsy. The Living Albinos Lions, Dwarfs, Giantess, Rat Boy, 100,000 Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, The Ethiopian Fun Makers in their acceptations: OLD TIME ROCKS—LIVE LIVER, &c.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
Athenæum, Fifth-avenue and 28th-st.
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NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Messrs. WILSON, HENDERSON, VAN WINKLE, JOHNSON and BUCKALEW were appointed a Committee to investigate the condition of the Rebellious States. The bill to remove land grants to the States of Missouri and Arkansas, to construct a railroad from the Mississippi River to the Texas boundary, was passed. The bill to facilitate railroad communication was taken up. Mr. CRESWELL'S amendment that Congress may at any time alter, amend or repeal this act was disagreed to by yeas, 12; nays, 13. Mr. MORRILL made a speech against the bill.

In the House Mr. WILLIAMS offered a resolution, requiring the President to inform the House whether any of the employees of the Government have assisted in the rendition of public honors to any of the traitors either living or dead. Mr. BINGHAM introduced a bill to enable the States lately in rebellion to regain their privileges in the Union, which was read twice and referred. Mr. STILLWELL offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Invalid Pensions to report a bill extending the provisions of the pension laws to Provost-Marshals, Deputy Provost-Marshals and enrolling officers, killed or disabled in the line of their duty. Mr. SCHENCK offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of repealing all laws authorizing brevet rank. Mr. ASHLEY offered a resolution in favor of reducing the number of District Courts. Mr. JULIAN offered a resolution inquiring into the expediency of providing a national militia instead of a standing army. The Tax Bill was taken up and finally passed, yeas 111, nays 11. Mr. WILSON introduced a resolution of inquiry into the Government transactions in Gold since, Jan. 1, 1865.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Nashville paper reports a conversation between a Mississippi planter and a rebel soldier regarding the passage, by the Legislature of Tennessee, of a bill disfranchising those who had been active in the rebellion. The planter was very wroth because of this legislation, but the soldier said: "I can't blame the Legislature for acting as it did. It did nothing but what we intended to do had we won the fight in place of the Yankees. If we had held Tennessee we would not have allowed Union men to vote or hold office, and there is no sense in my abusing others for doing to me what I had fully determined to do to them had circumstances been different."

The United States steamer *Chattanooga* arrived yesterday at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, having partially completed her trial trip. A valve-stem was broken when about one hundred miles at sea, and as it was desired to put her machinery at the maximum speed, the vessel was returned for necessary repairs. Upon her return, under steam alone, she made 10 knots an hour, with only half her boilers and 66 revolutions of her engines. Prior to the accident she was making 68 revolutions, and was continually improving. Her officers speak of the ship in the highest terms.

A Raleigh (N. C.) paper reports that a large band of deserters, bushwhackers, robbers, and disreputable characters generally, have associated themselves into a regularly-organized "company," under the leadership of a notorious villain named BLALOCK, on John's River, in the western part of that State, with the avowed determination of resisting all authorities in the arrest or punishment of any of their number for their crimes and violation of the law.

A brutal murder occurred May 25 at Metropolis, Ill. Mrs. FRED. HAYDEN, of Mound City, eloped with a man named JOHN CROWELL. The husband pursued the parties, and found them at Metropolis. While HAYDEN was talking to his wife CROWELL rushed out of the room, procured a shot gun, returned, and deliberately shot him, the contents of the weapon taking effect in HAYDEN'S right breast. But little hope was entertained for HAYDEN'S recovery. CROWELL had not been arrested at last accounts.

The new five-cent piece is to be of the same size as the three-dollar gold coin. Fifty pieces laid in a straight line will make the "metre" or unit of French measure. It will also be so near eight-tenths of an inch that no ordinary measurement will detect the difference. Three of these coins will weigh a half ounce, and be convenient for a postage weight. Specimens have been received at the Treasury Department.

The Lake Erie Press Association, consisting of publishers, editors, reporters and correspondents of New-York and Western and Northern Ohio, will hold an adjourned meeting at Cleveland on Thursday, June 7.

The Columbus (Miss.) *Southern Argus* says that all the bridges on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad between Chickasaw and Tallahatchie were burned some time ago by the retreating Rebel army. [illegible] The entire span for the Chickasawha, both rail and wagon road bridges, and the Tallahatchie bridge, are all gutted and destroyed, and it is feared that the disaster will for some time delay the transportation of freight.

The pick-pockets have been reaping a harvest at the Metropolitan Hotel in Washington during the past week. In all known to the amount of $1,500 was reported, of which a Mr. Symons, of this City, lost $1,200.

The beautiful flag-staff in the village of Greenwich, Conn., was struck by lightning on Sunday evening about 10 o'clock, and so shattered as to render it unsafe. If the bolt struck yesterday morning [illegible]

A convention of Radicals, both clerical and lay, is to be held in Boston on the 30th day of June, and will continue in session three days.

LOCAL NEWS.

All the Police Captains of New-York and Brooklyn were in the arraignment, in the Central Police Office, yesterday, to contract their Squad dealers whose applications for license had been rejected. The latter numbered nearly a thousand. The hearings were continued until after 5 o'clock last evening, and then, all Brooklyn and to the Tenth Ward of this City having been heard, the Committee adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning. The work is to be completed to-day.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, five cases were disposed of. GEORGE RUSSEL, for grand larceny, was sentenced to the State Prison for two years; ISAAC MOULTON, for the same crime, was sent to the Penitentiary for six months; for a like offence in the case of CORNELIUS RUSH, judgment was suspended and the prisoner discharged. WM. O'NEIL was tried for grand larceny, and convicted; EDWARD DONOHUE, for a similar offence, was tried and acquitted.

The Second Brigade, consisting of the First Regiment of Artillery, and the Third, Fifth, Sixth, Twelfth, Eighty-fourth and Ninety-sixth Regiments of Infantry, assembled in this New-York yesterday for brigade drill and review. Col. LOUIS BURGER was in command. The drill passed off creditably, but there were several disgraceful scenes enacted during the day. The ceremonies closed by a review by Major-Gen. SANDFORD and staff. Nearly 4,000 men were under arms.

A case came up before United States Commissioner BARNS yesterday, involving an exposure of the method adopted at the Hoboken recruiting office where Col. BAKER arrested the bounty-jumpers in 1865. The complaint is brought by JAMES REILLY against JAMES HIGGINS, one of the bounty-broking firm at Hoboken.

At the close, yesterday, Mr. MAGRUDER, Treasurer of the Excise Board, had received about $600,000. To-day he will draw a check on the National Shoe and Leather Bankers' Bank, in favor of Treasurer BOWMAN, of the Metropolitan Police, for $127,000, making a total of $731,000 turned over to the Police to-date.

The case of Mr. LOUBAYRE, who is charged with absconding from France, after embezzling money from a branch of the Bank of France, was again before the Commissioner yesterday on an application for extradition. The examination was adjourned.

Coroner GAMBLE continued an inquest yesterday on the bodies of DAVID B. WARNER and PETER H. WELCH, who were killed while in the performance of their duties as firemen at the Academy of Music on the night of the 23d inst. It will be continued to-day.

The North American Lloyd steamship *Atlantic* arrived yesterday from Bremen, with 1,188 passengers, 1,070 in the steerage, and all of them were in perfect health.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday appointed a Committee to offer to the Commissioners appointed to select a site for a new Post-office, the southerly end of the City Hall Park.

Gold was 137½ @ cent. yesterday—steady. Money 6 @ cent.—easy. Stocks, both Government and Railway, buoyant, except Erie shares, which broke down to 62 @ cent.

There was less activity in the general markets yesterday. Flour and Corn were cheaper. Wheat steady. Pork and Lard firmer. Freights were somewhat broken.

Business is active at the five stock markets, and prices for best cattle firm, but slow at 1/2c. @ 1c. higher than they were one week ago for the same quality of animals. The entries thus far for the week number 3,325. The best beef cattle do not appear to sell any higher than they did one week ago, yet the poorest lots, and those reckoned common to good, have sold from 1/2c. @ 1c. higher than was paid for the same grades last week. On Monday morning transactions were fairly active, lively then at 12 o'clock M., when there was evidently a downward tendency in prices, as butchers refused to pay the prices then asked. Transactions between drivers in milch cows are limited, prices dull and sales slow. Calves are offered freely at last week's figures. Trade in sheep is moderate, arrivals thus far for the week fully equal to the demand, sales rather slow and prices easy. The swine market remains unchanged, with moderate arrivals thus far for the week, and a fair demand for hogs will be noticed.

Party Wisdom and Party Prospects.

It has always seemed to us that the extreme measures urged by what is called the Radical section of the Union Party, in regard to the States lately in rebellion, were certain to destroy the ascendancy of that party and throw the country back into the hands of the rebels and Copperheads. But we did not suppose this policy was urged with a perfect conviction, on the part of those who support it, that this was to be its effect. The following from yesterday's *Tribune*, however, looks as if it was precisely the result they seek:

"Our platform of reconstruction is known to be—universal amnesty, impartial suffrage. If the two Houses will embody this in a Constitutional Amendment and pass it by a two-thirds vote, we are ready to stand or fall with it before the people. We deem it quite probable *that it might put the next Congress against us, and so let in the seceded States* ON THEIR OWN TERMS; *but on so good a platform it is* SAFE TO RUN, *to the full assurance of a glorious resurrection.*"

We doubt whether the great body of the Union Party will deem it quite "*safe to run*," in the hope of a glorious resurrection, especially when its death lets in the seceded States "*on their own terms*," and thus fortifies beyond reasonable hope of subsequent expulsion the most disloyal leaders of the Democratic Party. Possibly the Union Party might, at some future day, experience a glorious resurrection, but the chances in the case supposed would scarcely warrant the experiment.

If the Union majority in Congress had been wise enough to cooperate with the President, instead of resisting and waging war upon him, the rebel States would have come back into Congress on terms perfectly satisfactory to the country, and perfectly consistent with the harmony and security of the nation. They would have seen in the Union Administration their best *friends*, instead of enemies, and would have been only too glad to cooperate with that party in such measures as might establish justice, equal rights and civil liberty throughout the South. All the power and patronage, as well as the moral support of the Government, would have been exercised freely and cordially for the development of Southern resources, the restoration of their material prosperity, and the establishment of national Union principles. The South would have promptly yielded to the demand that none but loyal men should be admitted to Congress, and would undoubtedly have gradually modified their Constitution and laws in regard to suffrage and equality of rights, so as to conform them to the general spirit and standard of the nation, as they had already done on several very important matters at the President's request. In this way a Southern State, and in half of them at least, it would have *existed* in the Union party, so as to have acted efficiently with the Union Party of the nation in 1868.

That this was the view and the purpose of President JOHNSON, in his initial measures of reconstruction, we have the most possible evidence. He desired, above all things, to break down the sectional division of parties, and to have a *Union Party* of the whole country, commanding strength and support in the South as well as in the North, and holding possession of the Government by the wisdom, nationality and magnanimous liberality of its principles and its policy, through a long series of years to come. Now that Slavery is destroyed, he believed there was no longer any necessity for sectional discussions. The interests of all sections is substantially the same; whatever helps one helps the whole, and upon this broad and liberal foundation he sought to build up the unity, integrity and harmonious development of the whole Union. We do not doubt that if he had received in this policy, as he had a right to expect, the sympathy and cooperation of the Union Party in Congress, he would have so strengthened and fortified that party in the confidence of the country that it would have held control of the Administration for twenty years to come.

Sed dilis aliter visum. Congress in its wisdom saw fit to quarrel with the President. Its very first step on assembling, without waiting for his Message, was to challenge his authority, impugn his motives, contest not only the wisdom but the loyalty of his acts, and hand over to a Committee, made up largely of his open and avowed opponents, complete supervision and control of the whole subject of restoration. From that time to this Congress has done little but denounce the President, alienate and exasperate the Southern States, and bring the Union Party into such a perilous condition as to justify the *Tribune* in recommending measures which, it acknowledges, will expel it from power, put Congress into hostile hands, bring in the rebel States "on their own terms," and leave to the Union Party nothing but certain death, with the *hope* of a "glorious resurrection!" It does not seem to us that this is quite the entertainment to which the Union Party was invited. Such a prospect does not greatly commend to public admiration the wisdom which has ruled its counsels and thus far shaped its action. Possibly some of those Union members who are now in Congress may consider whether it is worth their while to be *thrown out* of their seats for so dim and remote a "resurrection" as the *Tribune* offers for their sole consolation.

Mr. Seward and the Democrats—Insolency of "The World."

The *World* attempts to palliate the virulent attacks upon the Secretary of State by alleging that that statesman "took pains in his Auburn speech to traduce the Democratic Party." Ergo, the *World* is at liberty to traduce Mr. SEWARD. Apart from the questionable logic and the unquestionable immorality of the doctrine, a matter of fact remains to be settled which our cotemporary has carefully avoided. Did Mr. SEWARD, on the occasion referred to, "traduce the Democratic Party?" Can the *World* plead even its poor excuse without doing violence to truth? Turn to the published report of the Auburn speech, and show if you can wherein Mr. SEWARD may justly be charged with calumniating his old opponents. Certain references to the Democratic Party appear, no doubt, in the early portion of the speech, but by no fair method of interpretation can they be made to sustain the imputation, still less to justify the abuse which has been pointed in connection with it. Alluding to his last public appearance among his old neighbors and friends, Mr. SEWARD adverted to the series of elections then pending, and to the position at the time occupied by the Democratic managers of the canvass. Had he been inclined to indulge in irritating remembrances, or to gratify the popular taste for sarcasm, ample material for both might have been readily found without departing from the historical character of his remarks. He might have brought before his hearers the terms of the Chicago platform, the attitude maintained by its promoters throughout the war, and the extent to which it aided in sinking the fortunes of its candidate. He might have shown the intimate relationship which existed between the Copperhead creed of 1864 and the leaders and organs of the Democratic Party in October, 1865. All this Mr. SEWARD might have done, and more, without laying himself open to the charge of "traducing the Democratic Party." The reminiscences might not have been soothing or complimentary, but certainly their promulgation would not have amounted to "publicly calumniating" those whom they immediately concerned. Mr. SEWARD'S object, however, is to heal old sores, rather than to irritate them, and therefore his allusions were couched in courteous phraseology, and were elaborated no further than seemed necessary to exemplify the steps by which the Democrats reached their present ground. Considering the course of the *World* in regard to ANDREW JOHNSON, before and since his advent to power, we can understand its aversion to Mr. SEWARD'S passing notice of the "new-born admiration." And considering further, how assiduously the *World* labored to misrepresent the policy of the Union administration, and to insure the success of a candidate whose election would have been tantamount to the defeat of the Union Armies, we may appreciate its tenderness when the professions with which the Democratic leaders went before the electors of this State last Autumn are touched, be it never so tenderly. But, aside from this not unnatural sensitiveness on the part of the Press and the prominent members of the Democratic Party, not a sentence fell from the lips of Mr. SEWARD at Auburn of which the most fastidious could complain. He was conciliatory, not calumnious; gentle, and even generous in his references; throughout, outlining a temper which a just opponent should have been the first to appreciate. A single extract will enable us to demonstrate the infirmity shall we say the falsity?—of the allegation behind which the *World* seeks to hide itself. Mr. SEWARD *inquires*:

"How could Democrats and rebels be converted to the support of a triumphant Union Administration? This was the question everywhere put by the zealous leaders of the Union Party. It was at that moment that I answered that question by asking others, viz.: How could Democrats and rebels avoid being converted? Is it not their conversion that you contend-ed for, and that you now desire? I expressed the opinion that the condition of peace, with its new responsibilities, must thenceforth be in good faith accepted. I advised prompt and complete reconstruction, with the restoration at once of the constitutional symmetry of the Union. Rejecting the unnecessary [illegible] and fifty thousand Germans who will come to the country during the current year, if they can find ships to carry them. What a reconstruction of the Old Dominion would soon be brought about! What a stirring up there would be among white men and darkeys, in the mountains and on the seaboard, in the towns and on the plantations, in the soul of Gov. WISE and in the heart of JOHN LETCHER! How many knotty questions it would solve, and how many dismal prospects it would dispel. What a world of trouble it would save Congress, and what an amount of distraction it would save the country. There would be no need then of demanding constitutional guarantees from Virginia that she never would pay the rebel debt. There would be no necessity of making provision against any attempts on her part to reestablish Slavery, no doubt of her devotion to the principles of free Government, and no cause for any more bother about her than there is about Wisconsin or Oregon. How her vast resources would develop under the labors of this industrial army—this army of farmers and mechanics and manufactory operatives and artisans, well sprinkled with scholars and artists, and all gifted with intelligence and education. How it would tend to remove bitterness of spirit, to obliterate rankling memories, to direct attention to the future rather than the past. What blessed results it would at once bring about, and what glorious prospects it would open up. Anxious as we are to see the continued and rapid development of the States of the West through emigration, we would be willing to see their activity slacken a little for a year or two, if thereby the South might get in the way of strength and sanity.

But the proportion of emigration for the South will be much less than it might have been under other circumstances than those which exist. The various Southern States, though anxious to obtain emigration, have not been able to provide these means and agencies used so vigorously by the States of the West. The latter have their agents in Europe, scattering pamphlets, giving information, furnishing directions, displaying their resources and advantages, and operating in a hundred ways to aid emigrants to turn their footsteps toward them. These agents exercise an immense influence, and get almost every emigrant family to decide upon their destination before leaving Europe. Then the fact that the German emigration of preceding years has mainly gone to the West, has a great effect in inducing it to continue the movement in the same direction. The emigrant to the West feels that he is going where his own kith and kin are settled, where he will find those who speak his language, and where he will obtain aid in all the difficulties sure to be met with in a new country. We think, however, that by another year, when the political affairs of the South are settled, when it has recovered in a measure from the ruin of the war, and when the States are able to take vigorous action in the matter, it will be possible to turn thither a tide of emigration that will greatly aid in renewing its vitality and its fortunes.

The American and English Parliamentary Systems.

The London *Economist* and many English journals have commented in a manner not unfriendly, but critical, on the unhappy separation between the President and Congress, as showing an inherent defect in our Constitution. They speak of the differences as a "dead-lock" in our legislative machinery, as an interruption of the whole workings of Government, and as preparing for revolution and disturbance. The wild ravings of some of our Democratic Press are quoted, wherein the President is said to be on the verge of impeachment by the House, or Congress about to be dissolved by the bayonets of Federal soldiers.

The quiet repose and safety of the English system is contrasted with this revolutionary condition of affairs in America, and the British public are complacently congratulated on their Constitution, which makes the Government entirely dependent on Parliament, so that such a majority as now prevails in Congress against the President would in England at once break up the Administration and create a new Ministry. Now, as they inform us, the American people are governed by a Parliament chosen a year or more ago, and consequently not representing the present wishes of the nation, and by a Ministry which is at swords-points with its Parliament, so that no definite plan or policy can be adopted by the Government, and much disturbance must ensue.

Our readers will admit that we have always labored to discuss these questions of organization with the utmost liberality. We have no idea that the American political constitution is infallible. There are several points which we have always admitted as defective. We believe it a mistake that the elections for Congress are so long before the session, so that questions come up often in the interval on which the Representatives do not know or cannot represent the wishes of their constituencies. This is a defect that could be easily remedied. We have always held that the British constitution was more liberal—perhaps more democratic—than the American, in that unwritten custom which requires the presence of the Ministry in the House, and forces them to debate questions with members and to give explanations. In fact, with one of our Departments—the Treasury—the law distinctly demands the personal presence of the Secretary in the House, but custom has not required it.

But with reference to the particular point made by the English Press in regard to the separation of the President and Congress, we do not hold them sound. The fact is, of course, unfortunate, but it is one of the inevitable evils of a political society like ours, where each man must form his opinion and conscientiously act on it. It is, however, in no way dangerous or revolutionary in its aspect. The British Press, of course, never will be able to understand the value of certain utterances in our political Press. Every violent statement of a party writer is taken as a sober revelation of truth; and whether the sensational paragraph come from the *New-York Daily News*, the *World* or the *Herald*, makes no difference to the English reader. People here read those alarming paragraphs with supreme indifference, and attach no more importance to them than to a Fenian invasion. There never was the slightest danger or possibility of the President's breaking up Congress with the soldiery, or of Congress impeaching the President, or any other coup d'état.

On the constitutional point whether the President should be made directly dependent on his measures having a majority in Congress, our foreign readers must remember that our whole political system is based on a much wider suffrage than the English, and therefore more likely to be affected by popular waves of feeling. The basis a government approaches pure Democracy, the more it is subject to the sudden and often violent changes of feeling which pass over great masses of men. We have not in American political life the balances of classes, which often check these sudden movements. The founders of our Government—the American *Patres Republicæ*—devised artificial checks and balances in our organization, which they hoped would hold in control the excitable and changeable feelings and purposes of the people. They framed the Senate to be a great balance wheel, to move more steadily and longer than the Action of the other House, and which should represent States rather than people. They made the President an official *sui generis* such as the world has scarcely seen, giving him enormous powers, making him almost independent of Congress, and yet granting but a short term of power. It was supposed that he and the Senate would often hold in check the more popular and changeable Lower House, while under certain conditions, they could govern or even expel him. Had his term of office (like that of the British Premier) depended on his having a majority in the Lower House, we should have had, often, either a new President every year, or the masses, with all their excitement and fickleness would have governed the country directly through the House of Representatives and a subservient Executive. A Presidential election every four years, with its fearful excitement and changes of office, is about as much as the country can endure, but to have one every year would make the Union a pandemonium or a chaos. How often, too, has each power in the Republic held the other in check. If we had had the British Constitution, WASHINGTON would have resigned and the French Treaty (afterward acknowledged as wise) would have never been ratified. In various periods of our history we should have fallen into wars and collisions which a calmer consideration saved us. We should indeed have got rid of BUCHANAN and his traitorous Cabinet earlier, but we should have lost Mr. STANTON and Mr. WELLES under President LINCOLN, and indeed at some moments we might have lost Mr. LINCOLN himself. With a President dependent on the Lower House, it is not improbable that we should have had war with both France and England, though it must also be admitted we should have abolished Gen. MCCLELLAN a year earlier.

Both Congress and the Executive must have their place and their independent influence. They are especially balances to each other. With the English system we should be delivered up to change and revolution.

Treaties and Congresses in Europe.

The statement by the Emperor NAPOLEON that he detested the treaty of 1815, need scarcely have aroused any new suspicions of his sincerity upon the subject of French aggrandizement. Its provisions, while they were intended to assert the principle of legitimacy among European sovereigns, were expressly aimed at the extinction of the BONAPARTE family as a ruling power. The restoration to their original status of provinces conquered by NAPOLEON, and the adjustment of the map of Europe so as to secure a quasi balance of power, were in one sense but incidents of the Vienna Congress. The Powers represented at that Congress were inclined to act together from a common danger, and a common desire for safeguards in the future. Since the date of the treaty it has been infringed so often, that it is now practicably a dead letter. The distribution of territory which it effected has been continually disturbed, and the portion of NAPOLEON III. as Emperor of the French is not materially shaken by the dictum of the contracting Powers that no BONAPARTE should ever occupy the throne of France. But the spirit of the Vienna Congress survives. Unrepealed, the letter of the treaty remains in force. The question of legitimacy, laid aside in view of the fact of the establishment of a new Empire, might at any future time be revived in favor of any interest which it might seem desirable to the Great Powers to uphold. The monarch who by them was reseated, was a representative of that legitimacy, and in the view of a number of Frenchmen of military antecedents and training, the family of the original Corsican still possess a claim to be his successor.

Now, the principle of legitimacy, as applied in European monarchical arrangements, is one which the course of modern events has partially thrust into desuetude, or, at all events, the right of a people to elect their own rulers has become more and more recognized. The acquiescence of the allies of France in her form of government, as developed under the *régime* of LOUIS NAPOLEON, was not only a matter of necessity, but was ultimately supported by real convictions of its justice. That the Emperor, standing before the world as a powerful but still elected monarch, should "detest" a principle which ignores his dynasty is not surprising. But what has this to do with the German question, or any possible interference of France therein? It seems to us that the two subjects—the Emperor's opinion of the Congress of 1815, and the present attitude of Austria, Prussia and Italy, are widely different ones. He never did or could feel other than detestation of that treaty, and his scorn of the dynastic settlement of 1815 cannot but occasion very considerable uneasiness.

RELIGION IN BROADWAY.—Broadway seems to be an unfortunate place for churches. Within a short time three of the places of worship in that street have met an untimely fate; Dr. OSGOOD'S (formerly Dr. DEWEY'S) was transformed into a theatre, Dr. CHAPIN'S has been converted into a place of business, and the fine old Church of St. Thomas is being torn down to give place to stores. Between the Battery and Union-square there are now only three churches left standing on Broadway—Trinity, St. Paul's and Grace; and all three of these are of the Episcopal denomination. We suppose that these three at least, with their lofty spires pointing from the Broad-way to the Heavens will be permanent. (And, by the way, we may note the curious fact that all the churches on Broadway which have come to a bad end have been *without spires*; the old "Tabernacle," torn down some years since, had no spire, nor were there spires to St. Thomas' or CHAPIN'S, or OSGOOD'S.) Not only is it to be hoped will the spires of the three churches now left preserve them from

The Derby Day.

The *City of Boston* brought the intelligence that *Lord Lyon* won the Derby. This horse is owned by the Duke of BEAUFORT. We shall have further particulars about the race by the *Persia*.

The eighty-seventh Derby had the largest number of nominations ever known, and this year's prize was unusually rich. In *Mascarone's* year there were 255 entries, and this year they counted 279; consequently, if only twenty started, the winner must have taken up considerably more than seven thousand pounds, after all deductions and expenses.

The Derby day has now become as settled and important an "institution" in England as our Fourth of July is here; but in respect of the *object* of the great national holiday we are undoubtedly in a more dignified, though a less exciting, position than our English cousins. There was a time when S. Leger, of Doncaster, took precedence of S. Derby, of Epsom, but this latter saint has quite eclipsed the former now-a-days, and the whole of England which lies within a reasonable distance of the course seems to go mad on the Derby day.

What traveled American, being in England at this time of the year, has refrained from going to the Derby? for, although some might not care to repeat the visit, yet few would like to have missed the opportunity of *assisting*, for once at least, at the great equine contest of the civilized world. For weeks before, the "colors" of the owners of famous racers are displayed in the London shop-windows on handkerchiefs and scarfs, and every other kind of outside vestment which the fashions of the day permit to be embellished. Shirts are decorated with equine countenances; gossamer paletots, warranted to keep out the dust, with gauze veils of green and blue, are ostentatiously displayed; in fact, everything is of the horse, horsey. Everybody expects a holiday on the day of the great race. The House of Commons shuts up shop, and "honorable members" of every variety, whether "noble," or "right," or "learned," or "gallant," may be seen bowling away down the road to Epsom, in the *occupet extremum scabies, mihi turpe relinqui est* style.

For the first time during many a Parliamentary year, will the merry chuckle of the evergreen PALMERSTON be missed at St. Stephen's, when, in reply to some Puritanical member who disapproved of races on principle, the jovial Viscount would observe that "matters will take their usual course"—all knowing well that that course was the course on Epsom Downs.

If you wish to do the Derby to your heart's content, avoid the railway. There are many reasons; one will suffice. It is not "the thing" to go to the Derby by-rail. So if you are not in with fast society, but have a genial friend at hand, you hire a Hansom cab to be at your hotel at 8 o'clock. This prince of the cab species permits of room enough for two to be comfortable, with ample space for seeing, and yet sufficient covering to keep off rain and sun, while cabby is perched up in the stern and handles his ribbons over your head. But what about lunch? No *habitue* of the race-course forgets that. You go to FORTNUM & MASON'S, in Piccadilly, and order simply a "hamper for two." In that mysterious hamper there is everything which you, being reasonable, may require, wherewith to regale the inner man; yes, an enough for Cabby, too; who, however, will probably be washing his throat with copious libations of beer, while you are popping the corks out of the bottles of sparkling nectar, or disclosing the mysteries of Périgord pies or lobster salad.

And who is to be seen there? The question is, rather, who is not to be seen. Royal personages, dukes and duchesses, with all the inferior varieties of noblesse, British and foreign; great judges and great lawyers, gallant soldiers and sailors, four-fifths of the House of Commons, ditto of the House of Lords, barring the Bishops, for whom it is not "the thing," though many an one would doubtless enjoy it very much. Every variety of mankind and womankind is to be found there in the closest quarters, elbowing one another as if they were used to it—from the young swell, admired for his turn-out, to the jaggier, admired for his skill—from the great lady displaying her lace, to the gypsy displaying her rags—from the betting man, trembling lest he should not lay his head on the pillow of a millionaire, to the beggar, happy in having made a small fortune of a five pence—from the woman of pleasure, with painted cheeks and pencilled eyebrows, to the Ethiopian with a sham complexion. Merry andrews, quacks, buffoons, magicians, thimblerriggers, pedestrians, pugilists, mercury-

Counterfeit Currency.

Counterfeit fifty-cent currency bills seem to be decidedly more plentiful at present than they have been for some time past. Until lately, we have had somewhat of a lull in the business of counterfeiting; but the recent appearance of large volumes of genuine notes of the denomination of half a dollar seems to have given opportunity to the counterfeiters to follow it by an issue of their stuff. There are also counterfeits of the twenty-five cent and ten cent stamps, but they are not as plentiful as the other. The lull in the activity of these knaves was, we suppose, due to the fact of a number of them being caught and receiving the sentence of the law. It is evident that more examples of the kind are needed now. We call on the Government detectives and the local detectives to bear this fact in mind.

Treason in Georgia.

The Savannah *Republican* of the 23d inst. says:

"We have received from the Southern States, within the last few days, a number of quite bad papers. We are sorry to say that we daily receive from the Southern States, we are pleased to frequently find one containing an article which enkindles our hopes for their future. Such an one is the *Southern Georgian*, recently started at the town of Bainbridge. The *Georgian* announces in very large type that it is edited by "Rev. Dr. W. H. HOOKS," and to show the genius and spirit of that eminent divine and his journal, we copy in full the article which appears as the leading editorial in the issue of the 23d instant, which reached us last night. Before quoting it, we ask the reader to note its tone as well as its terms, its style as well as its philosophy, its merits as well as its method. Though given the first rank in the journalistic place of honor, it contains no abuse of the North, not a word against the Radicals, not a syllable in favor of the late Confederacy—nothing, in short, that ought to be offensive even to THAD. STEVENS himself. It is brief, too, as well as vigorous, and if we might have expected that the leading thought of the reverend doctor would be somewhat more celestial, we have little to complain of in that respect in this day of journalistic diabolism. Not to keep our readers longer from this cheerful Georgian article, we append it once, and verbatim, and as follows:

"C. C. SHERRINGTON has a real enlivening, exhilarating and splendid article of Chewing Tobacco on hand—the best the city affords. Go and try it, ye chewers and spitters!"

wards Aunt Sallie, fortune-teller, who, on what is not on Epsom Downs on that eventful day's [illegible] through the [illegible] followed, told people don't philosophize on that day; and even Mr. J. S. MILL, M.P., may be seen there. But hark! the bell is ringing. The jockeys have both weighed. The grand race is about to begin. A subdued murmur prevails, which soon swells into a roar—the cry "They're off!" and then anxiety is depicted on every face; then flashes of light as they turn; then mighty cheers from the backers of the winning horse, and grave qualms and black despair depicted on the face of many a loser—and then the drag home! For having turned out to do "the thing," we eschew all knowledge of ruin and steam horses, the ordinary refuge of those who are afraid of "chaff" and pelisse.

This "chaffing" and pea-shooting on the road home is so exciting as to be dangerously contagious, and we know of a provincial tch of honorable executive counselors who were, not many years ago, observed to be diligent in the use of both "chaff" and the pea-shooter, especially one of them, noted in his own neighborhood as one of the stiffest of the puritanical and tea-tool party, but who by the wondrous fascination of the Derby was transmogrified for the nonce into a half-crazy rowdy and a "doosed good fellow." Ah! It is an old story, but the story of a very jolly day, and as such we advise all who can to see it. Dr. CLOSE, Dean of Carlisle, preaches against it, as he does against all races, dancing, stimulants, and tobacco; but not the greatest orator alive could get 500 people to sit out a public meeting on the Derby day for, as we said above, it is an institution.

Amusements.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS.—The French Theatre was open to much better advantage last evening than on the occasion of the opening. The house was completely filled, and although, as before, the smell of paint was almost intolerable, it presented a brighter and more polished aspect, and people felt comparatively comfortable. We have omitted to speak of the seating facilities of the house. They are unusually good. The arm chairs are spacious, yet compact. It is possible for fashion to contemplate them with composure, to reach them without dismay. The aisles are wide, and numerous. Indeed it is apparent that particular pains have been bestowed on the important matter of making the Audience comfortable, and enabling them to visit each other during the entr' actes. As we have thrown out a doubt on the subject of the ventilation of the house, let us at once say that it was vastly improved last night, and in the parquette at least seemed to be entirely sufficient. What is needed is a little more privilege in the front of the house. At present the lobbies are infested with door-keepers who harrass and restrain the visitor in every possible way. It is customary we know in Europe to pay for a certain part of the auditorium, and to confine yourself to it, but it is not so in America. Some convenience for going from the parquette to the upper circles should be provided. The confusion at the doors last evening was most annoying, but this is a matter which will of course be remedied in due time.

MR. FERRERO'S OPERA TROUPE.—"The Doctor of Alcantara," was played for the first time in New-York. We are happy to be able at once to record its complete success. Boston has already accepted this light and agreeable production with expressed admiration; time the same shall approve it. It has been played there for more than a hundred nights. Mr. SEVERINI is the musical Reconditor of the Museum, and in writing this work he was not oblivious to overshoot the modest musical capacities of this well-conducted establishment. He has depended on melody and rhythm—both strongly marked and generally vivacious. There are but few combinations that require exactness of musical intelligence, and the orchestra and chorus are heard to advantage only in the finales. What is noticeable, however, is that Mr. SEVERINI has brushed all his effects with conscientious of his own resources, and without in any instance overdrawing them. The melodies are generally good, if not always perfectly fresh, and the concerted pieces are spirited and interesting. We speak now, after a single hearing, of the whole effect, and shall take another opportunity of referring to particular numbers. It is, we think, in the highest degree encouraging to know that so good a musician as Mr. SEVERINI, and one so entirely free from logrolling, is at the command of American opera.

The performance was in every way good, if we except an occasional tendency to loudness. We can only hastily refer to the cast last night. Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS was the *Inez*, and merited the applause which she obtained in her two principal morceaux. There were two *débutantes*. Mrs. MORANI, a lady who has repeatedly proved herself to be an excellent concert singer, and who, on this occasion, exhibited considerable merit as an actress, was the *Donna Lucrezia*. The personation was capital. Miss ZELDA HARRISON was the *Isabella*, and this young artist's pure and beautiful contralto voice has rarely been heard to such advantage. She has of course everything to learn as an actress, and it would be vain to deny that in comic opera the best of acting is required; but with her quiet and earnest intelligence she will, we doubt, not conquer all. Mr. CASTLE as *Carlos* acted with spirit and sang acceptably. Mr. EDWARD SEGUIN was superbly "made up" as the Doctor, and filled the scene most amusingly. The little that falls to the lots of Messrs. KETCHUM and FRANZE was rendered artistically. The representation, it will be seen, was creditable to all parties concerned, and we urge our readers to witness it on its second evening, to-morrow, Wednesday.

BARNEY WILLIAMS IN BROOKLYN.—Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAMS made their first appearance in "Shandy Maguire" at the Brooklyn Academy last evening. The house was well filled, and the performance more than ordinarily satisfactory. Miss JOHNSON, of the Winter Garden, led the very efficient support, and made a *rôle* of ordinary merit attractive and interesting. The manager improves as he grows older, and in time we are in hopes of having always as fine a stock company as that which he seems to have at his disposal.

This evening the Williamses appear in the "Comic Sociah," with Miss JOHNSON and others in the leading rôles.

Brown Coal in New-Jersey.

The Keyport *Weekly Star* states that a great addition to the mineral resources of New-Jersey has been made by the discovery of extensive beds of brown coal in the counties of Middlesex and Monmouth. This article of fuel is comparatively new in the United States, but it has been long known and used in many parts of Germany, where the beds vary from ten to fifty feet in thickness. The brown coal recently discovered in New-Jersey compares very favorably with the best German coal of this description, although what has been tried thus far is only the out-cropping of the beds. It is understood that nothing less than a six-foot seam of the brown coal will pay for working, as it will have to be sold at a low price to compete with the coal in ordinary use. Thus far the indications are very favorable with respect to the Middlesex and Monmouth beds. Openings have been made in various localities, and the coal in the upper stratum is found to be from two to five feet in thickness, while the lower stratum is from twelve to fifteen feet in thickness. The lower beds produce the best coal. As far as it has been tested, this brown coal burns with a free and steady flame, giving out a pleasant heat like English soft coal. It ignites easily, and burns to clear ashes, leaving no cinder. Should the mines prove as productive as they promise to be, New-York will find almost at her very doors, a good and cheap substitute for the costly coals imported from England. The people of New-Jersey are justly elated at the prospect, and already see in imagination a great city springing up at Keyport, and a thriving commerce existing between that city of the future and New-York. The matter is being fairly and carefully investigated, and should the mines turn out to be as productive as is anticipated, these expectations may be in some degree realized.

The Success of a New Enterprise.

Residents on the Lower Hudson, whose business requires a daily trip to New-York, have long felt the need of some mode of transit to and fro, which should combine a reasonable amount of comfort with economy of time. The steamboats plying between the City and the river towns were generally devoid of comfort and convenience, and so slow that to a business man, whose time is money, a trip on one of them was an intolerable extravagance. To obviate the evils of noise and dust on the railroad, and waste of time,—to make a residence on the shores of the Tappan Lee really desirable and enjoyable, a number of gentlemen residing within the most favorable distance of the City, some time since, formed the Hudson River Railroad Company, and contracted with Messrs. Harrington & Slocum, of this City, for the construction of a road to Nyack. The work was pushed rapidly with a large force of men, and the road is now completed and in running order. The first of these trains, leaving the foot of Chambers-street, passed over the road to Nyack and back on Saturday, and the success of the enterprise was fully established. The cars are of the finest finish, and the motive power is furnished by the locomotive "Nyack," which is one of the finest and most powerful engines in the United States, and has attained a speed of over a mile a minute. The road is a single track, with a double track at the stations, and the turn-outs are so arranged that the cars can pass each other at any point. The road-bed is of the most substantial character, and the rails are of the best quality. The road is now in operation to Nyack, and will be extended to Piermont, Tappan, and Haverstraw, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. The fare to Nyack is 25 cents, and the time occupied in the transit is about twenty minutes. The road will be a great boon to the residents on the Tappan Lee, and we trust that the enterprise will meet with the success it deserves.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Heavy Rains in California—The Wheat Crop Endangered—The Loss of the Steamer Independence—The Captain Ostracised.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, May 26.

A heavy rain falling all day yesterday created much apprehension for the wheat crop, as it is thought that unseasonable moisture will produce rust. Whole fields of grain in Santa Clara County are reported to have been prostrated.

The steamer *Sol Navis*, from Sandwich, has arrived, bringing $15,000 in treasure.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, May 25.

Dispatches from Victoria state that the Special Commission on the loss of the steamer Zebrocky unanimously censure Capt. HOWATT for not taking his compass before leaving San Francisco, for not running near shore after leaving, and for saving personal property at the expense of the royal mail.

Arrived, bark *John Munro*, Bunker, Bordeaux; brig *Kinsey*, Sullivan, Newcastle.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, May 24.

Arrived, ship *William Wilcox*, from New-York.

Mining Stocks—Transactions light. Imperial, $124; Belcher, $102; Yellow Jacket, $618; Chollar Potosi, $806. Legal-tenders, 74½.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Destructive Tornado on the Lackawaxen—A Bridge Blown into the River.

HONESDALE, Pa., Monday, May 28.

A terrific tornado swept over the lower portion of this borough last evening. The immense covered bridge spanning the Lackawaxen River at Sixth-street was bodily lifted a distance of six feet in the air, and fell into the river a mass of ruins. A boy who had just crossed the bridge was carried some fifty feet up the river. Several barns, outhouses, &c., were demolished. Trees and sticks of timber filled the air, flying like shingles. The course of the tornado was first from west to east; it then turned and went south, and veering again finally took a north-easterly course. No lives were lost. Thermometer 70°.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Reconstruction Meeting in Faneuil Hall—Boston Firemen at the French Exposition.

BOSTON, Monday, May 28.

Steam Fire Engine Company No. 4, of Boston, are making arrangements to attend the opening of the Industrial Exhibition at Paris, accompanied by their steam fire engine.

A public meeting has been called in Faneuil Hall for Thursday noon, in reference to reconstruction.

Gov. BULLOCK will preside, and Gen. HAWLEY, of Connecticut, Hon. SAMUEL MCKEE, of Kentucky, and Hon. WILLIAM B. STOKES, of Tennessee, are expected to speak.

Loss of the Steamer Leadora.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, May 28.

The steamer *Leadora*, bound to Fort Benton, was burned below Yankton City, on the Upper Missouri, four days ago. Loss $25,000; insurance $15,000. The cargo, which was valuable, is insured.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Monday, May 28.

FLOUR active, exceeding the supply; sales 2,400 bbls. at $10 25 for No. 1 Spring; $12 for Red Winter; $15 for double extra. WHEAT dull and lower; sales 500 bbls. No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 10, and 7,500 do. by sample at $1 85. CORN quiet and lower; No. 1 Illinois offered at 75c. OATS held at 51c.@52c. for Western. CANAL FREIGHTS.—Flour 30c., Wheat 9½c., Corn 8c., Oats 5c., to New-York. LAKE IMPORTS.—78,800 bushels Wheat, 1,600 bushels Corn. CANAL EXPORTS.—1,569 barrels Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, 2,100 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Monday, May 28.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, $2 76@$2 80; Wisconsin ispring, per sample, $2 40@$2 45. CORN closes quiet at 70½c.@71c. OATS held at 47c. for Chicago, and 50c. for Milwaukee. Other grains nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS.—Wheat 14c., Corn 12c., Oats 8c., to New-York. CANAL EXPORTS last 48 hours.—Flour, 80 bbls., Wheat, 97,400 bushels; Corn, 286,716 bushels; Oats, 158,627 bushels.

CHICAGO, Monday, May 28.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT opened stronger at $1 07@$1 08, and closed quiet at $1 06@$1 06½ for No. 1. Corn steady at 39c.@39½c. for No. 2; 38½@39c. for No. 3. OATS firm at 32c.@33c. for No. 1, and 30½c.@31½c. for No. 2. FREIGHTS nominal. RECEIPTS—Flour, 14,145 bbls. Corn to Buffalo, 12,000 bushels. RECEIPTS—9,000 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 231,000 bushels Corn, 124,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 83,000 bushels Wheat, 204,000 bushels Corn, 5,4000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Monday, May 28.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT rather dull. WHISKY $2 24, in bond. MESS PORK in active demand at $21 50, closing with few sellers below $22; sales 1,900 bbls. LARD in active demand; sales 1,100 bbls. at 12c. for prime bottle; 11¾c. for steam rendered. Gold 37½.

TOLEDO, Monday, May 28.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT inactive and 3c. better; sales by sample Michigan at $2 25. CORN 3c. lower; sales at 60½c. for No. 1. Mixed OATS shade better; sales at 42c. for No. 1. RECEIPTS for the past week—14,000 bbls. Flour, 60,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 26,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—21,000 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat, 86,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKIE, Monday, May 28.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT quiet $1 61 for No. 1. OATS active at 36c. for No. 1. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 72,000 bush. Wheat, 30,000 bush. Corn. SHIPMENTS—1,100 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bush. Wheat.

The Indian Appropriations.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In your paper of this morning I observe a letter from some person at Washington on "Indian Appropriations," which I would deserve no notice if it had come to the public through a less responsible channel. The perverting cause of the letter will soon be history, in a small way; and I will only now allude to it as the Choctaws guessed, when in about a month of that trifle (who will characterize "Ross" but who are the Indians that dodged the bullets at Fort Ridge—subsequently deserting the rebellion) claim to be the Cherokee Nation—refusing to live with their brethren, or rather them to share in the property or funds of the tribe. The fact that the President and the Interior Department refuse to recognize this claim has induced them to hire an attorney to stump the Indian Territory and the States in the spring of the year, and to make speeches, &c., &c., &c. [illegible] I will be [illegible] meeting in the Fortress of the Sioux.

IS IT NOT STRANGE that [illegible] Journal I write [illegible] but some years. [illegible] correspondent's [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
No. 29 WALL-ST., CORNER OF HANOVER-ST.
NEW-YORK, May 16, 1868.

NOTICE TO SCRIP STOCK HOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given, that the Board of Directors, at their meeting held to-day, have declared a dividend of

Three per cent. in cash, payable on the 1st day of July next, to all holders of scrip stock of record at the closing of the transfer books on the 21st day of June, 1868, at 3 P. M., being fifty dollars ($50) on each share of scrip stock under the act of 1865 to locate the capital stock of the Company.

Also, That said permanent rate be made, and hereafter declared on the 1st day of March, for interest at 6 per cent. per annum from and after the said 1st day of June.

In accordance with the terms of the said scrip stock, notice is hereby given, that the said dividend will be paid to the holders in default of payment on or before the said 1st day of August, 1868.

Certificates of stock will be ready for delivery on the said 1st day of July, on surrender of scrip stock at the Company's office.

By order of the Board of Directors.

FRED. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
No. 29 WEST 30TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 16, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 29 West 30th-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 1st day of June, 1868, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., and if such hours, not beyond the sitting of the sun on the same day as the inspectors may deem necessary to receive the votes of the stockholders present.

The transfer books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. on the 21st day of May, until 3 o'clock A. M. on the 12th day of June.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, 21 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 28, 1868.

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office on TUESDAY, 5th inst., pursuant to public notice, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

William S. Herriman,	Robert L. Kennedy,
Charles F. Talbot,	James M. Halsted,
Edward J. Woolsey,	LeGrand B. Cannon,
G. Talbot Olyphant,	John T. Agnew,
Wm. H. Shoemaker,	James B. Nolan,
Abel A. Low,	Thomas Dickson.

C. DEF. GRANT,
Secretary of the Board of Managers, held THIS DAY, GEORGE TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC K. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

THE BANKING HOUSE OF DANIELS, CROZIER & COE will occupy the premises No. 2 Nassau-st., when completed on or about the 1st day of June.

WILLIAM B. DANIELS,
CHARLES H. COE, Late Coe, Swan & Co.,
HIRAM P. CROZIER, Late Crozier & Co.,
Huntington, L. I.

LUKE C. COE,
Formerly of Hyde, Coe & McCollom,
Manchaug, Mass.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1868.

DAUPHIN AND SUSQUEHANNA COAL COMPANY.—SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE LOAN.—The Bonds of the Dauphin and Susquehanna Coal Company, now the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad Company, secured by its mortgage dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1851, and due May 1, 1868, will be purchased at par on the day of their maturity by and at the office of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, No. 227 South Fourth-st., in the City of Philadelphia.

See the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co.

J. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D.C.,
May 15, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of Certificates of Indebtedness issued under acts of Congress, approved March 1 and 17, 1862, and the Loan of 1842, that the interest on said certificates and the Loan of 1842 will be suspended at and after the 1st day of July next, and that the principal of said certificates is prepared to redeem them on and after said day. All interest on or before that day will be paid on presentation to this Department, with the said certificates, and will cease after that date.

Holders of said certificates and of the Loan of 1842 will please present their said certificates for redemption at the earliest practicable day, that the requisite warrants may be issued from the 1st to the 15th of July.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO,
May 11, 1868.

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of 9th Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st until the 14th day of June, 1868.

NEW-YORK, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE SAGENAW VALLEY LAND SALT AND MINERAL COMPANY.—Those holding certificates of stock not transferred on the books of the Company are requested to call on or before July 1, between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M., and transfer the same, as the books will be closed after that date, with a view of making a division of the property of the Company among the stockholders, according to an act of the Legislature passed at its late session. The property will be divided as appraised on the books at the office of the Company, No. 19 WM. H. MALLORY, Secretary, No. 10 Wall-st., Room No. 43.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 8, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of thirteen Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 63 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 8th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer books will be closed on the 6th day of May and opened on the 12th day of June next.

C. W. DURANT, President.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 227 SOUTH FOURTH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE stockholders of this Company, that the option of receiving their dividends as stock or cash, under the resolution of the Board of 11th December, 1867, will cease on and after the 31st of May, 1868, and that such stockholders as do not signify their desire to receive their dividends in stock on or before that day will be thereafter entitled to receive it in cash only.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
No. 21 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 5, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 24th day of May, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the office of the Company in this City on the 20th inst., and re-opened on the 1st day of June next.

I. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

AN ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, for the election of Directors, and the Bonds of the Dunham and Susquehanna Coal Company, now the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad Company, secured by its mortgage dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1851, and due May 1, 1868, will be purchased at par on the day of their maturity by and at the office of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., No. 227 South Fourth-st., in the City of Philadelphia.

See the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co.

J. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D.C.,
May 15, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of Certificates of Indebtedness issued under acts of Congress, approved March 1 and 17, 1862, and the Loan of 1842, that the interest on said certificates and the Loan of 1842 will be suspended at and after the 1st day of July next, and that the principal of said certificates is prepared to redeem them on and after said day. All interest on or before that day will be paid on presentation to this Department, with the said certificates, and will cease after that date.

Holders of said certificates and of the Loan of 1842 will please present their said certificates for redemption at the earliest practicable day, that the requisite warrants may be issued from the 1st to the 15th of July.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO,
May 11, 1868.

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of 9th Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st until the 14th day of June, 1868.

NEW-YORK, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE SAGENAW VALLEY LAND SALT AND MINERAL COMPANY.—Those holding certificates of stock not transferred on the books of the Company are requested to call on or before July 1, between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M., and transfer the same, as the books will be closed after that date, with a view of making a division of the property of the Company among the stockholders, according to an act of the Legislature passed at its late session. The property will be divided as appraised on the books at the office of the Company, No. 19 WM. H. MALLORY, Secretary, No. 10 Wall-st., Room No. 43.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 8, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of thirteen Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 63 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 8th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer books will be closed on the 6th day of May and opened on the 12th day of June next.

C. W. DURANT, President.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 227 SOUTH FOURTH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE stockholders of this Company, that the option of receiving their dividends as stock or cash, under the resolution of the Board of 11th December, 1867, will cease on and after the 31st of May, 1868, and that such stockholders as do not signify their desire to receive their dividends in stock on or before that day will be thereafter entitled to receive it in cash only.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
No. 21 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 5, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 24th day of May, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the office of the Company in this City on the 20th inst., and re-opened on the 1st day of June next.

I. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

AN ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 15 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of June, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on the 1st day of June, and opened on the 10th day of June.

ROBERT J. HUBBARD, Secretary.

OFFICE GREENWICH INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1868.

AN ELECTION FOR FIVE DIRECtors of this institution for the ensuing year, and three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 15 Broadway, on MONDAY, June 1 next.

The poll will be open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

JAMES HARRISON, Secretary.

CONSTABLES' BERRETT COAL COMPANY,
No. 197 Broadway, NEW-YORK, May 14, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COMpany, for the election of Directors, and for any other business that may lawfully come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 197 Broadway, on Wednesday, June 3, 1868, at 1 P. M.

WM. PAYNE, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, May 14, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and Bondholders of the Chicago and North-Western Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of June, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JAMES E. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO.,
59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 9, 1868.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at their office on Monday the 8th day of June next. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

AUSTIN GOLD MINING COMPANY,
Office No. 238 Broadway, N. Y., Room No. 6.
Annual meeting for the election of directors, June 15, 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

FINANCIAL.

GEO. C. DUNBAR,

No. 15 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

BUYS AND SELLS

FARM MORTGAGE BONDS and SECURITIES of every description, for sale at the Stock Exchange.

TELEGRAPH EXPRESS STOCKS,

ALL TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS ON HAND READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, May 23, 1868.

Registered, '81	108½	108¾	Tenn. 6's	new	69½
Coupon, '81	108½	108¾	Virginia 6's	old	60½
5-20 Coupon, '65	104¾	104¾	Virginia 6's	New	61½
5-20 Coupon, '67	103¾	103¾	Mo. 6's		92
5-20 Coupon, '68	103¾	103¾	Canton Co.		58
10-40 Registered	98	98	Cumberland	pref.	30
10-40 Coupon	98½	98¾	Quicksilver		34½
Currency, '81	107	107½	Quicksilver	pref.	68
Gold	137¾	137¾	Pacific Mail		131½
August, '65	103½	103¾	Pac. R. R. of Mo.		104½

U. S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS.
NO. 16 SOUTH-ST., NO. 1 NASSAU-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA. NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
STOCKS AND GOLD

CHAS. GRAHAM,

BANKER AND BROKER,
40 Pine-st., corner of Nassau,
Stocks, bonds and gold bought and sold on commission.

WILLIAMS & WESTON,

STOCK, BOND AND GOLD BROKERS,
NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY,
LIMITED.

Capital, £1,000,000 Sterling,
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

BANKERS—THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. FRESHFIELDS & NEWMAN.
OFFICES: NO. 4 CROSBY-SQ., LONDON.
NEW-YORK AGENCY, NO. 9 PINE-ST.

The Agency of the LONDON, ASIATIC AND AMERICAN COMPANY (Limited) is prepared to buy and sell Bills of Exchange, to issue Letters of Credit, to advance upon Consignments to the Company, collect and remit Moneys, and to do a general Exchange, Commission and Agency Business.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC AND AMERICAN COMPANY, (Limited.)
Per Procuration JAMES PURDON,
Per Procuration AUGUSTUS WIGGIN.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.

The interest due on the bonds of this Company June 1, 1868, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, or at the National Bank of the Republic, corner of Wall-st. and Broadway.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, May 26, 1868.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 19, 1868.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,000,000 REVENUE-LOAN.—SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE LOAN OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, created by law, will be received at the Comptroller's office until 12 o'clock, M., on Monday, the 25th inst., at which time the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one hundred thousand dollars or more. A new Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 551, laws of 1867.

The Stock will bear interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, and the principal will be redeemed on the 1st day of August, 1896, from which date the interest will cease. Bidders will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the rate per cent. per annum to be covered, with a deposit to be required to accompany each proposal, which will be returned to the depositors with the Chamberlain's thanks for those not accepted, or their respective awards.

On delivering to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for the deposits, the purchaser will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest as aforesaid, dated as of the 1st day of August, 1868.

Proposals should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for the New Amount Stock of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF STOCK AND BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—The undersigned, in pursuance of the trust imposed upon them, have obtained a decree of foreclosure and sale of the property of the Company, and the property and franchise of the Company will be sold at public auction on the 9th day of July next.

All holders of the bonds and stock of the Company who wish to secure their interest at such sale must deposit their bonds and stock with the Union Trust Company of New-York on or before the 26th day of June next.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1868.

JOHN C. STARTON, Jr.,
BLAKELY WILSON,
JOHN ELLIOTT,
Committee.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, May 6, 1868.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.—Issued by the Treasury Department, falling due in the months of June, July and August, 1868, will be paid with the accrued interest on presentation at this office. Interest on such certificates will cease on the 31st of May, inst. Certificates must be accompanied by a schedule, showing the amount, date of issue and accrued interest at the time of payment.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES will also be redeemed on presentation at par and accrued interest. These must also be accompanied by a schedule as above designed.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER 27TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, May 20, 1868.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors, to wit: George L. Carhart, George Miller, Abraham Bell, James J. Slade, Lemuel W. Wilson, G. Hunt, Jonathan Godfrey, J. C. Scranton, E. H. Townsend and William W. Boardman. And at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, J. C. SCRANTON, of New-Haven, was unanimously elected President of the Company.

E. S. ABERNETHY, Secy.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL COAL COMPANY,
No. 21 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, May 15, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT at the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of five Directors for the ensuing year, will be held on the 3d day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the Company, No. 21 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York. The transfer books will be closed from and after the 3d of July, 1868, till after the election.

MONTGOMERY H. THROOP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders and Bondholders of this Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Milwaukee, on the 26th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer books will be closed on the 6th day of June, and opened on the 13th day of June next.

CHAS. P. GILPIN, A. Sec'y.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO.,
OFFICE NO. 3 NASSAU-ST., CORNER WALL,
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the election of Directors and such other business as may be legally brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in this City, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d June, next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

FRED. W. RAWLIN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 15th day of June, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of June.

JOHN STEER, President.

DOUGLAS MINING COMPANY OF MICHIGAN,
No. 2 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, May 15, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Douglas Mining Company will be held at the office of the Company in New-York, on MONDAY, June 1, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

May 16, 1868. S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND CHAMBERLAIN CITY OF NEW-YORK,
May 14, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Chamberlain of the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of May, inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th to the 26th inst., inclusive.

S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

May 14, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 100 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, May 14, 1868.

AN ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 100 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 25th day of May, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year.

The polls will be open from 12 to 1 P. M.

C. W. FAYE, Secretary.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., AND SALIFORNIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a dividend of

FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE

will be paid on the 1st proximo, at the office of the Company, No. 54 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS.—Office No. 115 and other facilities. C. F. BRADLEY, Notary Public, No. 1 Broadway, over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 32 WALL-ST.,

NEW-YORK.

DEPOSITS OF CURRENCY OR GOLD RECEIVED, ALLOWED INTEREST AT THE CURRENT RATE, AND PAYABLE AT SIGHT.

GOLD AND SILVER COIN AND BULLION BOUGHT AND SOLD.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,

NO. 9 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

ESTABLISHED 15 YEARS.

INSURANCE, EXPRESS, TELEGRAPH, GAS, CITY RAILROAD, BANK, MINING AND PETROLEUM STOCKS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND CLEVELAND RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 20, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on MONDAY, the 15th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, June 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of Thursday, June 11.

WM. P. STAUNTON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1868.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending April 30, payable on and after June 15, to the holders of the Scrip issued upon the Capital Stock, and so much of the Scrip Stock as has been paid.

The Transfer Books will be closed FRIDAY, the 29th inst., and reopened TUESDAY, June 16.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, May 18, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., (free of Government tax) payable on and after June 1.

The transfer books will be closed from May 25 to June 1.

E. H. SCHELL, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000,
BY THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 27th-st. and 3d-av.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV.,
Corner 14th-st. Six per cent. interest on sums of $5 and upwards made on or before June 10, and every interest day thereafter.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.

June 1. E. H. SCHELL, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a Limited Partnership for the transaction of a general Foreign and Domestic Mercantile Exchange and Commission business has been entered into and between BENJAMIN BALTZER, residing at Bergedorf, near the City of Richmond, and State of New-York, and WILLIAM G. TAAKS, residing in the City, County and State of New-York, under the firm of BALTZER, UHL & INDUSTRIA, the Banking Corporation, located at Darmstadt, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse Germany, and WILLIAM L. DEICHMANN, GUSTAV MEVISSEN, ABRAHAM OPPENHEIM and JACOB VOM RATH, all residing in the City of Cologne, in the Kingdom of Prussia, Germany, pursuant to and by virtue of the first title of the fourth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York and the acts amendatory thereof.

The name or firm under which the said partnership is to be conducted is BALTZER & TAAKS.

The general nature of the business intended to be transacted by the said partnership is a general foreign and domestic mercantile exchange and commission business.

The names or all the general and special partners interested in the said partnership are as follows: BENJAMIN BALTZER, WILLIAM G. TAAKS, Bank for Handel und Industrie, WILLIAM L. DEICHMANN, Gustav Mevissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob Vom Rath, which said BENJAMIN BALTZER and WILLIAM G. TAAKS are the general partners, and the said Bank for Handel und Industrie, WILLIAM L. Deichmann, Gustav Mevissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob Vom Rath are the special partners, and their respective places of residence are as follows: theirs to say, the said Benjamin Baltzer resides in the town, county and State of New-York; the said State of New-York; the said William G. Taaks resides in the City, County and State of New-York in the United States of America; and the said Bank for Handel und Industrie, the said William L. Deichmann, Gustav Mevissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob vom Rath all reside in the City of Cologne, in the Kingdom of Prussia, Germany, and the said William L. Deichmann, Gustav Mevissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob vom Rath all reside in the City of Cologne, in the Kingdom of Prussia, Germany.

The said Bank for Handel und Industrie, as one of the said special partners, has contributed to the common stock of the said partnership the sum of twenty-two thousand and eleven dollars and eighty-seven cents; and the said William L. Deichmann, Gustav Mevissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob vom Rath, as the said special partners, has contributed to the common stock of the said partnership the sum of twenty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars and seventy-three cents; and the said Gustav Mevissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob vom Rath, as the said special partners, have each contributed to the common stock of the said copartnership the sum of twenty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars and seventy-three cents in United States currency, making the amounts contributed in the aggregate by the said special partners the sum of two hundred thousand dollars in United States currency.

The period at which the said partnership is to commence is the twentieth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and the said copartnership is to terminate on the twentieth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

Dated New-York, April 20, 1868.

B. BALTZER,
W. G. TAAKS.

BANK FUR HANDEL UND INDUSTRIE,
By JOSEPH LABROQUE, Attorney.

WILLIAM L. DEICHMANN,
By JOSEPH LABROQUE, Attorney.

GUSTAV MEVISSEN,
By JOSEPH LABROQUE, Attorney.

ABRAHAM OPPENHEIM,
By JOSEPH LABROQUE, Attorney.

JACOB VOM RATH,
By JOSEPH LABROQUE, Attorney.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership between the undersigned, under the firm name of WILLIAM S. CARR & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

WILLIAM S. CARR,
NATHANIEL SAWYER,
THEODORE SUSEMIHL,
JOHN H. SWARTZ.

NEW-YORK, No. 157 CENTRE-ST., 20th May, 1868.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the business of manufacturing and dealing in patent water-closets and plumbing materials generally, under the firm name of WILLIAM S. CARR & CO. The business will be carried on at the old stand of Sawyer & Carr and Wm. S. Carr & Co., No. 157 Centre-st., New-York.

WILLIAM S. CARR,
THEODORE SUSEMIHL.

NEW-YORK, May 20, 1868.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between CHAS. A. & WETZLAR MONTEFIORE ISAACS and LUCIEN G. FLORENCE, under the firm of WETZLAR & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the said CHAS. A. & WETZLAR MONTEFIORE ISAACS and MR. LUCIEN G. FLORENCE will only trade in liquidation.

CHAS. A. & WETZLAR MONTEFIORE ISAACS,
LUCIEN G. FLORENCE.

The undersigned will continue the general stock business heretofore carried on by the late firm of WETZLAR & CO.

CHAS. A. & WETZLAR MONTEFIORE ISAACS,
LUCIEN G. FLORENCE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the copartnership heretofore existing between ANDREW G. HOYT, JOSEPH J. BATES and HENRY ELLIOTT, under the name of A. J. BATES & CO., and doing business at No. 28 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, the said HENRY ELLIOTT having sold his interest in said concern to said A. J. & J. E. BATES, who have this day formed a copartnership, and will continue to do business at the same place under the name of A. J. BATES & CO.

NEW-YORK, May 25, 1868.

A. J. BATES,
J. E. BATES,
HENRY ELLIOTT.

WITHDRAWAL.—THE INTEREST OF C. M. MOORE in Mss. firm of C. POWELL, GREEN & CO. ceased on the 19th inst.

C. POWELL, GREEN & CO.

May 23, 1868.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ELIAS C. DRAKE against JACOB M. DECKER, Surviving Partner, &c., defendant.—Pursuant to an order of this Court, dated the 19th day of May, 1868, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales Room, in the City of New-York, on the 25th day of June, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, the following described property, to wit: All the right, title and interest of the said Jacob M. Decker, deceased, at the time of his decease, in and to the lease of the premises known as No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, and in and to the stock in trade, fixtures and furniture of the copartnership heretofore existing between the said Jacob M. Decker and the plaintiff in this action, which will be sold at the store on the first floor of the said premises, No. 7 Beekman-st., aforesaid, immediately after the sale of the said lease, stock in trade, fixtures and furniture.

Dated New-York, April 20, 1868.

ISAAC H. BAILEY,
Referee.

CHARLES O'CONOR, Attorney for Plaintiff.

[Office and Post-Office address, No. 2 Nassau-st., New-York.]

IRON WORKS.

IRON WORK FOR BUILDINGS.
JAMES A. JACKSON & BROTHER,
No. 91 Liberty-st., near Broadway.

Manufacturers of every description of Wrought and Cast Iron Work for Buildings, Bridges, Fences, Railings, Gates, Vaults, Shutters, Doors, Window Sashes, Frames, Blinds, Iron Beams, Columns, Girders, Lintels, Sills, Caps, Bases, Iron Stairs, Ornamental and Ordinary Railings, Iron Work for Cemeteries, Iron Bedsteads, Wire Work, Wire Railing, Wire Cloth, Sieves, Riddles, Screens, Coal Hods, Shovels, Tongs, Fenders, Fire Irons, Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces, Grates, Mantels, Tiles, Hearths, Slabs, Marble Work, Ornamental Plaster Work, Centres, Cornices, Ceilings, Ventilators, Chimney Tops, Flues, Registers, Hot Air Furnaces, Gas Fixtures, Bells, Speaking Tubes, Gas Pipe, Water Pipe, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Zinc, Copper, Tin, Sheet Iron, Tin Plate, Roofing, Guttering, Conductors, Skylights, Metallic Work, Plumbing, Gas Fitting, Steam Fitting, Hydraulic Work, Pumps, Hydrants, Force Pumps, Steam Pumps, Steam Engines, Boilers, Machinery, Tools, Models, Patterns, Castings, Forgings, Repairs, Jobbing, Turning, Planing, Boring, Drilling, Punching, Shearing, Screwing, Bolts, Nuts, Rivets, Washers, Scre

SHIPPING.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD—ORIGINAL AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN MAIL STEAMERS.

Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON.

Passage, Gold, Hotel Accommodations included.

To Southampton and Bremen, $140
To Southampton and Hamburg, $140
To Southampton and Antwerp, $140

Steerage Passage, Currency, $60

Through Tickets to all parts of Germany, Switzerland, Italy, France, and Holland at the lowest rates.

Steamers leave Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Canal-st.

HERMANN, Capt. H. A. GADEKEN ..... Saturday, May 5, 1866.
FULTON, Capt. R. SAMUELS ..... Saturday, June 2, 1866.
ARAGO, Capt. HERMAN A. GADEKEN ..... Saturday, June 16, 1866.
FULTON, Capt. R. SAMUELS ..... Saturday, July 7, 1866.

And every fourth Saturday thereafter.

PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin $140
Second cabin 80

Steerage tickets to London, $4 extra.

A competent surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. A. CUMMINGS, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

JAMES A. WOTTON, Agent, Havre and Paris.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR.

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COVE HARBOR.

JAVA leaves New-York Saturday, June 2.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 6.
AFRICA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 11.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 25.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $120 00
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $130 00
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

Berths not secured until paid for.

A surgeon carried on board.

The owners of these steamers will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP JAVA are requested to be on board at the Company's wharf, Jersey City, before 3 o'clock on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 30th inst.

No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new steamer on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

PEREIRE ..... Duquesne ..... SATURDAY, June 2
VILLE DE PARIS ..... Surault ..... SATURDAY, June 16
LAFAYETTE ..... Lemaire ..... SATURDAY, June 30
NAPOLEON III. ..... Bouchet ..... SATURDAY, July 14

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $120; second cabin, $80, including table wine at either cabin.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished there with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance gratis.

For further information apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMSHIP PEREIRE FOR BREST and Havre, will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, June 2, at 6 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board at 5 o'clock.

The new steamship VILLE DE PARIS will follow the PEREIRE, and sail June 16.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, LAND PASSENGERS, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mail.

CITY OF BOSTON ..... SATURDAY ..... June 2
CITY OF LONDON ..... SATURDAY ..... June 9
CITY OF PARIS ..... SATURDAY ..... June 16
CITY OF NEW-YORK ..... SATURDAY ..... June 23

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 43 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

BY THE MAIL STEAMERS SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin to Liverpool ..... $130 | Steerage to Liverpool $45
First Cabin to Londonderry ..... 130 | Steerage to Londonderry 45
First Cabin to Paris ..... 150 | Steerage to Paris 50
First Cabin to Queenstown ..... 130 | Steerage to Queenstown 45

Rates of Passage by Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $80; Steerage, $30.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Drafts on Liverpool, Londonderry, Paris, Queenstown, and Glasgow, for sale by the agents at low rates.

Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, AND THE IRISH PORTS.—The favorite steamers of the NEPTUNE LINE.

BRITANNIA, SATURDAY, June 2.
HIBERNIA, SATURDAY, June 16.
CALEDONIA, SATURDAY, June 30.

Rates of Passage, in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Derry or Dublin: Cabins, $80 and $90; steerage, $30. Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $30. For further information, apply at the Company's office.

FRANCIS MacDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 61 Bowling-Green.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown, the extra Cunard steamer will positively sail WEDNESDAY.

TRIPOLI ..... WEDNESDAY, May 30.
ALEPPO ..... WEDNESDAY, June 6.
MANHATTAN ..... WEDNESDAY, June 20.

These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.

Passage Money $100, gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

STEAMER BAHAMA.

A lady wishes to dispose of Berth No. 24 in this steamer, which sails on the 30th inst. for Southampton and Hamburg. Address J. T., Box No. 903 Post-office; or to the agents, No. 4 Bowling-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The favorite side-wheel steamship EAGLE, Capt. LAWRENCE,

Will sail from pier foot of Canal-st., North River, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

OAKEY, ALLEN & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL.

MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA AND RIO DE JANEIRO.

The elegant new side-wheel steamship SOUTH AMERICA, 2,100 tons burden, J. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander, will sail for the above ports from Pier No. 43 N. R., foot of Jane-st., on SATURDAY, June 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

GARNER & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION LINE.

The splendid U. S. steamship WHIRLWIND, Capt. HENRY FOSDICK, is loading at Pier No. 19 North River, and sails SATURDAY, June 2, at 4 P. M.

Goods delivered in the Richmond Dock.

Freight taken on accommodating terms. Goods forwarded to the interior. Shippers will do well to call before engaging elsewhere. Agents at Richmond, BRIDGFORD & MYERS. Apply to

CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 161 Front-st.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships RAPIDAN, Capt. S. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY.
JAMES RIVER, Capt. H. A. BOWDEN, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.

Goods FREE TO AND FROM RICHMOND.

Freight at reduced tariff rates.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.

FOR NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE from Pier No. 35 North River.

EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Agents New-York and Virginia Steamboat Co.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GUERRIAS, Capt. E. E. BLAKE, will leave Pier No. 43 N. R. on SATURDAY, June 2, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to

E. E. OSBORNE, Pier No. 43 West-st.

The STAR OF THE UNION follows June 9.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. Passports procured, viséed, and all business connected therewith, transacted by T. R. NOBLE, Passport Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S PARKS THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAILS.

Steamships leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 M., on the 1st and 15th of each month, for CHAGRES, connecting with the COLORADO and GOLDEN AGE for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at PANAMA.

Departure from Chagres, 12th and 26th of each month.

Passage to San Francisco, including subsistence while crossing the Isthmus, $250 gold.

Passage to Panama, including subsistence while crossing the Isthmus, $150 gold.

Passage from Chagres to New-York, $150 gold.

Each passenger allowed 150 pounds baggage, and no more. Medicines and provisions free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.

R. C. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on FRIDAY, June 1, at 12 o'clock noon, from Pier No. 42 North River.

Passage to San Francisco, including subsistence while crossing the Isthmus, $250 gold.

Passage to Panama, including subsistence while crossing the Isthmus, $150 gold.

Passage from Chagres to New-York, $150 gold.

Each passenger allowed 150 pounds baggage, and no more. Medicines and provisions free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.

R. C. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

Regular Line of First-Class Steamships.
Pier No. 8, East River, foot of Wall-st.

LARGE REDUCTION.

The elegant and popular side-wheel steamship QUAKER CITY, Wm. H. Webb, Commander, (Quarantine), will sail for the above port, as above, on SATURDAY, June 2, at 12 o'clock M., precisely. For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 12 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON ..... Capt. J. D. SAYER.
GEN. BARNARD ..... Capt. FRED. H. MORTON.

PASSAGE AS REDUCED RATES.

Cabin passage $20
Children and servants 10

The favorite steamer GENERAL BARNARD will leave on THURSDAY, May 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 37 North River.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to

WILDER & FULLERTON,
Agents in Savannah, No. 68 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, PIONEER LINE.

First cabin passage $25
Steerage passage 15

Freight to or from the above ports taken at low rates.

EVERY THURSDAY.

Sailing cargo to be inserted the following Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship

Capt. DAVID OSBORNE, will leave Pier No. 1 North River, at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY, May 31.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to

LEWIS JONES,
No. 15 Broadway.

Agents in Savannah—HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

From Pier No. 1 North River, foot of Canal-st.

The fine A1 first-class steamships

ST. SALVADOR, ATHOS, Commander, sails June 2.
MISSOURI, LOVELAND, Commander, sails June 9.

Through bills of lading issued to Augusta, Ga.

The owners of these steamships will not be responsible for any amount of specie, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value expressed.

For freight or passage apply to

GEORGE HOWLAND, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Vesey.

JAMES KENYON, Agent, Savannah.

FOR SAVANNAH.

MURRAY'S LINE OF PACKETS.

The first-class steamship GEORGIA, Capt. ——, will leave Pier No. 13, N. R., foot of Murray-st., on SATURDAY, June 2, at 3 P. M. precisely. For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply on board, or to

WM. P. PETTIT, Pier No. 13 N. R., foot of Murray-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

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E. E. OSBORNE, Pier No. 43 West-st.

The STAR OF THE UNION follows June 9.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, the Morning Express trains will leave Hudson River Railroad Depot, Thirty-first-st., at 8:30 A. M., and Grand Central Depot at 9 A. M., for Albany and Troy, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Rome, Oswego, Ogdensburg, Clayton, Alexandria Bay, Watertown, Cape Vincent, Trenton Falls, Thousand Islands, Lake Ontario, Canada, and all Western points, without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with the Boston express train.

Fare to Albany, $4 50; to Troy, $4 75; to Buffalo, $12 50; to Niagara Falls, $13 50; to Rochester, $10 50; to Syracuse, $8 50; to Utica, $7 50; to Rome, $7; to Oswego, $8 50; to Ogdensburg, $10; to Clayton, $11; to Alexandria Bay, $11 50; to Watertown, $11; to Cape Vincent, $11 50; to Trenton Falls, $8 50; to Thousand Islands, $11 50; to Lake Ontario, $11 50; to Canada, $11 50.

Through tickets and further information can be obtained at the Company's office, No. 2 Astor House, and at the depots.

Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave Albany at 6 P. M., Troy at 6:30 P. M., and Rochester at 11:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40 A. M. and 7:30 A. M. respectively.

Sleeping cars attached to all night trains.

Commutation tickets, at reduced rates, between Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Peekskill, Cold Spring, Garrison's, Fishkill, New Hamburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Barrytown, Tivoli, Hudson, Stuyvesant, Coxsackie, Athens, Castleton, Schodack, Greenbush, and Albany.

Commutation tickets, at reduced rates, between

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CENTRAL PARK.

The Improvements Beyond the Park—The Boulevard Diaster—From One-Hundred-and-Fifty-fifth-st. Park to Harlem River.

The determination to have in our City an ornamental as well as useful neighborhood is being manifested as rapidly as possible, under the auspices of the Commissioners of the Central Park. This is demanded by the rapidly developing tastes of the people of this City of all classes. Those who can afford it provide themselves with horses, without regard to price, and they naturally look for proper tracks on which to ride or drive them. In a short time the desired luxury will be furnished, and the City made richer, as it will be made more beautiful, thereby. To those who cannot afford the more expensive enjoyments at present, the means for gratifying taste and for improving health are already abundant in the Central Park and immediate region. The joy is for all, and, as the appetite for the beautiful in nature and art increases, so also do the means for meeting the demands.

The communication of Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN, the Comptroller of the Park, now published in a neat pamphlet, sets forth what may be expected at the hands of the Commission which he represents. Some extracts from this document will be perused with interest by the readers of the TIMES.

THE BOULEVARD AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.

The laying out of the streets on that part of the island above One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, and a drive from that street down to the intersection of Fifty-ninth-street with Eighth-avenue, involves difficulties and responsibilities that can only be fully comprehended after a thorough examination of the subject in all its bearings.

This part of the island is three-and-two-thirds miles in length, and of an average width of about three-fourths of a mile. Its greatest width is just south of Spuyten Duyvil Creek, being there one mile wide. The narrowest part, a quarter of a mile, is at the extreme north end of the island, near Kingsbridge. It comprises 1,700 acres of land, being a little more than double the area of the Park, and is bounded by One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street on the south, by the Hudson River on the west, the Harlem River on the east, and by Spuyten Duyvil Creek on the north. The length of shore-line washed by tidal waters is about nine miles and three-quarters, and the distance from river to river along One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, about 4,700 feet.

The surface of this territory is exceedingly varied, irregular and picturesque; it includes the monotonous level of the salt marsh and rolling pasture, and rises at times to a high degree of craggy wildness. On the east side, from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street up to the High Bridge, and from thence to Fort George, a distance of two and one-fifth miles, the shores are a mass of bold rocks and not readily accessible. Just north of Fort George, the eastern spur of the Highlands terminates, and this rock forms an area of about sixty acres of salt meadow, partially edged with water at high tide; from thence to the Spuyten Duyvil, on the east side of Kingsbridge Road, the land is generally not prepossessing, but of irregular surface, with occasional outcrops of rock, the shore being fringed with salt meadow of a greater or less depth.

Above Tubby Hook Valley, between the hills on the Hudson and Kingsbridge Road, a range of land, surmounted by the residence of Mr. JOHN P. HAMMAN, rises about 100 feet above tide. Close along the Spuyten Duyvil, west of Kingsbridge Road, the ground is generally of salt marsh till we reach the old Dutch farm on the Hudson, the extensive area which stands as old earth-work known as Cook Hill Fort. From this fort the range of hills follows the Hudson River down to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, and below to about Sixty-fifth-street; the descent toward the river from the summit of the range is generally very rapid, leaving but few opportunities for the convenient passage of vehicles—the principal and only level ground being about One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street being at Tubby Hook. At Fort Washington Point, at the grounds of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth, and One Hundred and Sixty-third-streets the river may be reached by carriages with ease, or less difficulty. There are now not far from 200 houses on this territory, some of them country-seats—spacious, elegant and costly. About 120 of these buildings would stand in the streets and avenues, if the old rectangular plan were carried out. Its population is about 4,000. The land, as at present held, generally has a frontage on either one of the rivers, or on the Kingsbridge-road; but these lots will readily extend from the river to the road. The southernmost part of the territory is being rapidly subdivided. The exceeding picturesqueness of this part of the island, the varied scenery compassended within its wide horizon, and the unrestricted movements of the healthful currents of air over the adjacent waters, are among the characteristics that have, during the past century, rendered it a favorite resort of much of the wealth and intelligence of the City. The occupants of the beautiful retreats that now adorn these grounds are watching with interest the steady approach of improvements that are pushing toward and will soon surround them.

WHEN TO WIDEN THE STREETS.

It is for the Board to determine which portion of the proposed streets shall be first laid out and worked. In this the law greatly aids us by placing special stress upon the main drive from the north end of the Sixth-avenue or Seventh-avenue up the Harlem River side of the City, and down along the Harlem River side of the City, to the entrance to the Park at Fifty-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue. The process of straightening and widening streets in the lower part of the City, where property has acquired immense value, has been going on for many years, and is still going on, at a great cost. More than forty years ago, Hanover-street was widened from forty to ninety feet, and called East Broadway; thirty years ago, Chatham-street, from Franklin-street to Chambers-street, was widened from forty to ninety feet, and called West Broadway; twenty-nine years ago, Centre-street was widened and cut through to the City Hall Park. The process will soon commence in the upper portions of the City. Avenues for traffic across the island, and for passage of persons and baggage from Westchester on the Harlem River and New-Jersey, should be provided at each opening of the hills; and it may, at some remote day, be found necessary to provide one or more tunnels across the island from river to river. This will, with the water-ways on each side of the island, furnish the needed convenient facilities for the business movements of this part of the City. The act of 1806, appointing the Washington Heights Commission, expressly provides that nothing in it shall authorize the closing of the Tenth-avenue, or of the Kingsbridge Road, or of the Bloomingdale Road.

A street should at once be laid across from Tubby Hook to the exterior street on the Harlem River. The opening in the hills at this point must continue to be of growing importance; it affords the only good opportunity for a street of traffic between Manhattanville and Spuyten Duyvil. A street has already been laid out on the map of a private estate at this place, which it is claimed is public by reason of dedication and use. If this street is perpetuated it should be widened on its southerly side. Immediately south of this street another street may be laid, that will continue in a straight line from river to river, while the existing street only runs from the Hudson to the Kingsbridge road, and at this point a bend will probably be necessary.

The act of April 14, 1852, provided for a permanent exterior street along the shore of the Harlem River, between the Sound and the Hudson River. This street has been laid out, under authority of the Common Council, of seventy feet in width. This width will be found insufficient, and some changes will probably be required in its line. This exterior street will mainly run upon the land covered with water along the shore of the Harlem River, the ownership of which is vested in the Corporation of the City.

PLAN FOR THE BOULEVARD.

The law prescribes that a road shall run from the Northerly portion of the Sixth and Seventh-avenues, in a generally northerly or northwesterly direction, upon the easterly or Harlem River side of the City, as far north as the Commissioners may determine; thence in a generally westerly direction to or near the Hudson River, and thence in a generally southerly and southeasterly direction along the western or Hudson River side of the city, until such road or public drive shall enter the Park at or near the junction of the Bloomingdale Road, Eighth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street." There is nothing in this language to prevent this road being laid along the river shore; but, for reasons that appear conclusive, when the objects to be attained are considered, and for the purpose of affording opportunities for the most advantageous improvement of the lands, it should be laid on the highlands conforming in grade line much to the natural surface of the land; it may be moderately circuitous, but direct where the land will admit, with grades not over one in twenty, and of this steepness only occasionally; it should be generally located not less than a hundred or two hundred feet interior from the line where the marked declivity toward the river begins, or below this line and on some of the favorable benches of the declivity, according as circumstances favor; the general idea being to keep it where the drive will be continuously fine, and to afford opportunities for favorable views of the river from the drive, where the breadth of the table land is sufficient to justify its being divided by an avenue. It would be worrisome to state the details of this line of drive, or the thousand circumstances that should enter into the consideration of its location and construction.

The act of 1865 devolves upon the Board the duty of constructing a drive from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street to the junction of the Bloomingdale-road, Eighth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, "such road to follow the course of the Bloomingdale-road below One Hundred and Sixth-street, wherever the Commissioners shall deem such course advantageous. The said drive shall be constructed in the manner, with the courses, winding and grades of such road and public drive, and may widen the Bloomingdale-road, and change the grades thereof, and of intersecting streets and avenues, as they may deem it necessary for the perfecting of such road or public drive."

From One Hundred and Sixth-street, North, the location of this drive is left entirely with the Commissioners of the Park. From this street the Bloomingdale-road crosses the Bloomingdale Road. An inference may be drawn from the terms of the law, that the drive is not to follow the Bloomingdale Road above this point; at all events, the discretion of the Commissioners is left entirely undirected as to following the Bloomingdale Road above One Hundred and Sixth-street, while there is something more than an implication in the law that it should be followed below One Hundred and Sixth-street, "wherever the Commissioners shall deem such course advantageous."

The Eleventh-avenue has already been opened, one hundred feet wide, up to One Hundred and Forty-fourth-street, and a section of portion of it with brick houses made to One Hundred and Forty-eighth-street, leaving but a short distance to be opened to which One Hundred and Fifty-third-street, where it strikes the grounds of the Trinity Cemetery, through which the drive following the avenue will naturally pass. Below One Hundred and Sixth-street, the main question for the Board to determine will be what diversion from the line of the Bloomingdale Road shall be made, and the width of the proposed drive. Broadway has been laid out, by several acts, of a width of seventy-five feet, up to Fifty-seventh-street; beyond that it is now nearly a wilderness. It is sustainable at any time by act of the Common Council.

POPULAR VIEWS CONSIDERED.

It would be desirable, in connection with the selection of the City a site for a park, and the periodical public exhibition of horses and other animals, that proposals from all parts of the State and country be invited, under proper regulations, to correspond to serve the purposes of a market for horses, cows, sheep and other living animals, for use in the city. The rapid growth of the City will, within a few years, push the live stock interests of the State population, and the facilities which in its honor will soon be afforded by railroad will make their convenient of access at points within at the extreme southerly part of the island, or in Westchester County. Establishments of this character, even if they look simply to the improvement of agriculture, are more widely located in the immediate vicinity of a large city than in the countries. Where such persons reside, visit their interests in the interior, thousands from the country would come much upon the instruction and entertainment to be derived from them. Such establishments should be situated so as not near, but in convenient proximity to the location where masses of men congregate.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Mineral Water Question.

The difference between the Board of Health and the physicians on the mineral-water question has had one satisfactory result, for we find advancing to the attack led by Ex-Chancellor WALWORTH in his famous Saratoga letter, all the principal proprietors and doctors of the City, in one solid phalanx, united and unbroken. To the petition of Messrs. SCHULTZ & WARNER, published in the TIMES a few days since, the following-named physicians have appended their names:

James Anderson, M. D., President Academy of Medicine; C. R. Agnew, M. D., Dr. R. Althof, Fordyce Barker, M. D., R. A. Barry, M. D., Geo. L. Barnes, M. D., Edward G. Bartlett, M. D., Frederick Bedford, M. D., G. S. Bedford, M. D., Charles E. Blumenthal, M. D., C. R. Bogert, M. D., B. F. Bowers, M. D., Edward Bradley, M. D., Dr. C. Bunday, M. D. P., Chas. Bridenbaugh, M. D., Gurdon Buck, M. D., Dr. A. Budd, M. D., H. D. Bulkley, M. D., F. J. Bumstead, M. D., R. A. Burrell, M. D., J. M. Carnochan, T. Mallack Cheesman, M. D., Wm. Delmold, Dr., Wm. H. Draper, M. D., M. Gonzales Echeverria, M. D., M. Eisler, M. D., A. G. Elliot, M. D., Geo. Elliot, Jr., M. D., T. Addis Emmet, M. D., J. P. Ferguson, M. D., Hubbard Fairchild, M. D., J. Gardner, M. D., Dr. A. Geschaint, M. D., R. P. Gibson, M. D., J. W. Gouley, Horace Green, Jr., W. Greene, M. D., Egbert Guernsey, M. D., Henry Guernsey, M. D., J. F. Hammond, M. D., Dr. S. Hasson, M. H. Henry, M. D., C. Heusebal, M. D., Max Herzog, M. D., C. F. Heywood, M. D., John H. Hinton, M. D., S. Hirsch, M. D., Henry M. Hitchcock, M. D., Frederick Hoffman, M. D., Alex. A. Hosack, M. D., G. H. Humphreys, M. D., Ai Jacobi, M. D., Ed. G. Janeway, M. D., J. E. Janvrin, M. D., Joseph Kaufmann, M. D., E. Kieckewitzer, M. D., C. H. Lallman, M. D., Jared Linsley, M. D., W. C. Livingston, M. D., E. E. Marcy, M. D., J. M. Mazkoe, M. D., Wm. H. Maxwell, M. D., John McGillard, Dr. M. D., H. W. Mitchell, M. D., John McVickar, M. D., John T. Metcalfe, M. D., Alex. B. Mott, M. D., Emil Noegerath, M. D., F. N. Otis, M. D., Henry D. Paine, E. E. Peaslee, M. D., Geo. A. Peters, M. D., Edward Petsold, M. D., Chas. Phelps, M. D., Alfred C. Post, M. D., James M. Quin, M. D., L. Ranney, M. D., A. J. Raphael, M. D., J. Rosenbourger, M. D., Fitch Reiley, M. D., W. Robie, M. D., Emil Rossebury, M. D., Anthony Ruppanger, Gustavus A. Sabine, M. D., Henry B. Sands, M. D., E. Schilling, M. D., Joseph Schmetter, M. D., Dr. Schwager, Dr. Schwedler, Dr. F. Simcock, O. H. Smith, J. W. Southack, M. D., Ebenezer Storer, M. D., A. Shaw Stephen, M. D., J. C. Thebaud, M. D., E. B. Thomas, M. D., Wm. H. Van Buren, M. D., W. H. Vanderveer, M. D., W. Edward Venrille, M. D., Lothar Voss, M. D., Henry C. Walton, M. D., John W. Warner, M. D., John M. R. Watmore, M. D., Joseph Wiener, M. D., R. M. Wilhelm, M. D., Joseph Worster, M. D., Chas. Wright, M. D.

In the above list will be found men eminent in the general profession, men who, for years, have taught in our colleges and practiced in our families. Quite naturally, they were stung by the pronounced and unfounded rebuke of the Board of Health, and it is not to be wondered of that the fight, which was already bitter enough on the Allopathic-Homeopathic discussion, should now wax more heated and wage more furiously. At this point, encouraged by the long essay of Chancellor WALWORTH, and the indorsement of the doctors, Messrs. SCHULTZ and WALKER appeared upon the stage as follows:

CARD OF MESSRS. SCHULTZ AND WARNER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The recent action of the Board of Health in regard to the introduction of our artificial spring waters in the Park has, no doubt, greatly surprised the medical faculty of this City, who have so largely indorsed those waters as the most effective and simple means of keeping the digestive organs in a healthful condition, and as the most natural remedies in many affections of the digestive apparatus. The signers of that petition, representing an array of medical authority which probably never before has been brought to bear upon a subject of public utility, could not expect that the Committee would refuse to accede to their request upon the ground that by doing so the health of their fellow-townsmen might suffer; they could not foresee that business considerations would determine the nature of a sanitary report.

It must be regretted that the Committee, in trying to enlarge its sphere of usefulness by decreeing how much business should fall to the lot of each manufacturer, has lost much valuable time which might have been profitably employed in the acquisition of some knowledge of this physiological action of mineral waters, especially as they have found some application even in the treatment of Asiatic cholera as early as 1831, (see Rep. to the French Academy of Medicine,) while the great pathologist, Prof. R. VIRCHOW, (see Handbook spec. Path. and Ther., 1857,) has most prominently characterized their therapeutical value, advocating, for cholera, the administration of cold seltzer-water during the attack of Asiatic cholera, and placing greater reliance upon it than has been accorded to the numerous strong and often metallic medicines which, he thinks, are at best of doubtful efficacy. That great author, the collector of the combined experience of the medical profession, also recommends the use of the same celebrated Spa whose composition presents such a striking resemblance to that of the mineral portion of the human blood, to the convalescent, to be taken in small but often-repeated doses, as the best means of restoring the blood to its normal condition and supplying it with the water and mineral ingredients lost by protracted evacuations.

Is it imaginable that seltzers-water, the chief remedy in Asiatic cholera, the very milk of our mother earth, as it has been called by a distinguished writer, should be decreed as injurious in cholera times? And must not the sanitary influence of a committee be seriously impaired by reporting against such authorities without investigation or research?

The learned Committee have also fallen into the widely spread error that most of those waters are purgative preparations. We never knew that Vichy water was prescribed for that purpose, nor seltzers, nor Kissingen water, nor Ems, nor even Carlsbad Sprudel, nor Hathonia, nor Iron water. We never knew that physicians sent their patients to the Carlsbad Sprudel for the purpose of purging them; they can do that much cheaper and better by some purgative nostrum. It is news to us that the principal virtue of Kissingen Water should be found in its purging power. In action, according to Dr. R. GRANVILLE, physician of that Spa for the last thirty years, is mainly *diuretic*, and only aperient, if large doses, two or three glasses, be taken; and he combines, on that account, in habitual constipation, the use of Kissingen with that of Kissingen bitter-water, which latter is of a natural aperient. Will the Committee then inform us which of these waters are purgatives? If many artificial mineral waters are manufactured and sold in this City for the purpose of purging people, the Committee should not put the blame upon our shoulders. It is an easy thing to impregnate the solution of some purging salt with carbonic acid gas, and thence to offer some celebrated Spa, but it is a different matter to reproduce the natural springs to the satisfaction of the medical profession. At any rate, the invectives of the Sanitary Committee against the use of mineral waters will find little support with the profession and the people as long as they cannot be based upon statistical reports, and as long as people will crowd watering places and partake of those dreadful springs for the very purpose of securing immunity from the ravages of Asiatic cholera.

In conclusion, we may be allowed to remark that the use of good artificial spring waters, as the principal remedies in all chronic disorders, has greatly increased in Europe. In Germany there is hardly a town of 30,000 inhabitants which does not offer to its resident population the benefit of partaking of such waters in conjunction with exercise in parks and on promenades, and we cannot believe that the effort made to have a similar establishment in the Central Park of a purely medical character and under the guardianship and patronage of the medical profession will fail. There is a growing feeling in the community in favor of such an establishment, and we hope that the voice of the medical profession will soon be strengthened by that of the people.

Your most obedient servants,

SCHULTZ & WARNER.

The allopaths have their hospitals, the homeopaths are to have their fever wards, and now the question is, "Shall the naturalists have their mineral water?" This momentous question the Board of Health are again to discuss and then to answer.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Fifth-avenue—The City Hall Park Ordered as a Site for the New-York Post-office.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. NORTON in the chair.

A remonstrance against the widening of Fifth-avenue was presented and referred.

Mr. MCGINN offered a preamble and resolution to the effect that a Commission having been appointed to report upon a suitable site for a Post-office and United States Courts, and the City Hall Park being the most suitable locality,

Resolved, That a Joint Committee of three members of each Board be appointed to confer with the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and report to the United States Courts in favor of the City Hall Park south of a line drawn from the north gate entrance of Broadway and Park-row with the right to build vaults upon such portion of the Park as may be necessary, taking into consideration the advantages to be derived by the City from the erection of said offices at that point.

The resolution was adopted, and Aldermen MCGINN, Varian and Sweet were appointed as members of the Committee on the part of the Board.

HOW EMIGRANTS ARE FLEECED.

Overcharges by the Railroad Agents—Emigrants Charged More than Three Times the Regular Rates—Statements of the Agents' Wrongful Demands Refused—An Interesting Affidavit.

In February last the Castle Garden Committee of the Commissioners of Emigration appointed Mr. JOHN P. CUMMINS, Superintendent of Emigration, a Committee of One to communicate with the ticket agents and others in relation to the irregularities or charges for the transportation of emigrant passengers West and South, and to report a plan of arrangements.

In March last Mr. CUMMINS presented his report, stating that he had made as thorough an investigation of the same as the time would permit, and finding—

That, on the 13th of April, 1865, the Legislature of this State passed an act for the better protection of emigrant passengers arriving at the port of New-York. Section seven of this act declares a penalty for any person to charge an emigrant more than one and one-quarter cent per mile for passage tickets to the interior.

At the time this act was passed all the railroads and transportation companies were in open competition for this business, and of course each advertised their lowest rates. In 1865 advertised prices were, from New-York to

Buffalo, by N. Y. C. R. R.	$4 00	Erie	$4 00
Cleveland, O., by N. Y. C. R. R.	4 00	Erie	5 00
Cincinnati, O., by N. Y. C. R. R.	7 50	Erie	7 00
Chicago, Ill., by N. Y. C. R. R.	6 00	Erie	7 00
Dunkirk, by N. Y. C. R. R.	4 00	Erie	4 00
Toledo, O., by N. Y. C. R. R.	4 84	Erie	5 00
Detroit, Mich., by N. Y. C. R. R.	4 84	Erie	6 00
Milwaukee, Wis., by N. Y. C. R. R.	6 80	Erie	7 00

And to all other points accessible to railroad communication in proportion to the foregoing.

Having in view the better protection of emigrants, the Legislature, in 1855, gave power to the Commissioners of Emigration to establish a general landing depot for all emigrants arriving at the Port of New-York, and making the landing of them at such designated depot obligatory upon the owners, masters or consignees of the vessels bringing them to this port. Castle Garden was selected as such depot, and the New-York and Erie and New-York Central (Hudson River) Railroad were admitted thereto, thus securing all western bound emigrants to the exclusion of all other railroads and transportation companies, and at that time a tariff was established upon, making the fare to all points much less than the rates allowed by act of 1853.

After a subsequent period, the Pennsylvania Railroad (Camden and Amboy) made application to enter Castle Garden and solicit business over their line.

For a long time the roads already in possession retained each one-third of the emigrant business, the Pennsylvania Railroad being unable to secure a portion of the same, to establish agencies in the principal ports of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, where, by means of low published rates and orders on their home office in this City, a portion of this trade was diverted from the routes of the established railroads, the Commissioners of Emigration the twenty per cent now allowed the Castle Garden Agency, and money to be expended first in the payment of the salaries and contingent expenses necessary to transact this business, and also rent of Castle Garden, balance to be expended for the forwarding of indigent emigrants, or any other purpose deemed necessary. Any surplus to be retained in the treasury of the Commissioners. Agencies were established in employing suitable agents at the different railroad centres, whose duty it will be to look after the interests of the emigrants while in transit.

Should the foregoing not be satisfactory, that then the Commissioners of Emigration respectfully request the United States Commissioner of Immigration to carry out the provisions of section 4 of the act of Congress approved July 4, 1864, from all the trunk lines running from the City of New-York, for the lowest prices for emigrants and their luggage to all points West and South, and be requested to make a contract with the party or parties offering the best terms. Should these proposals be uniform from all the trunk lines, then the business to be equally divided between them, or in any basis they shall agree upon.

The statements contained in Mr. CUMMINS's report in regard to the over-charges of emigrants are supported by the following affidavits:

State, City and county of New-York, ss.

GEORGE W. DARLING, of the City of Albany, doth depose and say that he is a resident of Edgewater, Richmond County, State of New-York; that he has for the past year been employed as an officer under the United States Superintendent of Emigration; that he knows, of his own knowledge, that overcharges have been made on emigrants in the Castle Garden Emigrant Depot. From the first day of July, 1865, to the last of February, 1866, emigrants were charged from Chicago to Detroit, one dollar and fifty cents each; from Chicago to Lasalle, Ill., one dollar and fifty cents each; from Chicago to Rock Island, one dollar and fifty cents each; from Chicago to Peru, Ill., $10 00, in place of $7 50, as charged in Castle Garden.

New-York to Detroit, Mich., $18 00, in place of $12, as charged in Castle Garden.

New-York to Chicago, Ill., $19 00, in place of $17, as charged in Castle Garden.

New-York to Chicago, Ill., $19 00, in place of $15, as charged in Castle Garden.

New-York to Madison, Ill., $19 00, in place of $14, as charged in Castle Garden.

In view of the foregoing statement, I respectfully recommend that the President of all the trunk lines be invited to meet with the Castle Garden Committee, for the purpose of exchanging views, and, if possible, to agree upon some plan by which the abuses before mentioned may be corrected, either by the officers of the railroads appointing one person or deliverer of all moneys from emigrants paying to the roads the net price now paid to them, and divide the business equally between the roads, or some other basis that may seem upon, by paying to the Commissioners of Emigration the twenty per cent now allowed the Castle Garden Agency, said money to be expended first in the payment of the salaries and contingent expenses necessary to transact this business, and also rent of Castle Garden, balance to be expended for the forwarding of indigent emigrants, or any other purpose deemed necessary by said Commissioners, any surplus to be retained in the treasury of the Commissioners. Any money paid to the railroads in employing suitable agents at the different railroad centres, whose duty it will be to look after the interests of the emigrants while in transit.

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